

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2135.—VOL. LXXVI.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



"Their Lordships were searching for an unoccupied first-class carriage, and this being found for them, the noble pair settled in opposite corners perusing the daily papers, in which an energetic newsboy had, by pushing his way into the carriage, induced them to invest."—Daily Paper.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS: A SKETCH AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION, PADDINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at 8, Beaufort-Gardens, the Lady Ruthven, of a son.

On the 25th ult., at Anderby Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. John Bond, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. E. Forbes, D.D., and afterwards at l'Eglise du Saint Esprit, by le Pasteur Dhombres, Lionel Henry Latham, Esq., of Mon Desir le Havre, son of the late Charles Latham, Esq., of Inguoville le Havre, to Louise Albertine Magdeleine, daughter of Arthur Mallet, Esq., of Iony en Iosias, and 35, Rue d'Anjou, St. Honoré, Paris.

On the 22nd ult., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Canon Sapte, assisted by the Rev. George H. Wilkinson, Lord Gifford, V.C., to Sophie Catherine, eldest daughter of General Street, C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 18th ult., at Cleatham Hall, Lincolnshire, Matthew Maw, Esq., J.P., aged 87 years.

On the 20th ult., at his residence, Kilmore Hill, Tallow, in the county of Waterford after a few days illness of bronchitis, the Rev. Wm. Perceval, aged 93 years.

At his residence, 1, Victoria-buildings, Weston-super-Mare, Frederick Gourlay, M.D., in his 45th year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 8.

SUNDAY, MAY 2.

Fifth Sunday after Easter.

Rogation Week.

Morning Lessons: Deut. vi.; Luke xxii. 1-31. Evening Lessons: Deut. ix. or x.; Col. iii. 18-iv. 7.

Sermons for Bishop of London's Fund in many churches.

St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Dean of Lichfield; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Jacob Clements; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Connor, for National Temperance League. St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Francis Pigou. Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader. Westminster Chapel, 6.30 p.m., Rev. W. F. Stevenson, for British and Foreign Bible Society.

MONDAY, MAY 3.

Royal Academy Exhibition opens.

Camden Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.

Institute of British Architects, anniversary, 8 p.m.

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. W. Edis on Art Decoration and Furniture).

Medical Society, annual oration, by Dr. W. H. Broadbent, 8.30 p.m.

Society of Engineers, 7 p.m. (Mr. Graham Smith on the Tay Bridge).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (probably Rev. H. G. Tomkins on the Life of Joseph, illustrated from Sources External to Holy Scripture).

Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. C. K. Salaman on Music as a Profession). Anniversaries:—Home and Colonial School Society, 1.30 p.m. (Earl of Chichester in the chair); Colonial and Continental Church Society, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m. (Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair); British and Foreign Sailors' Society, Mansion House, 3 p.m. (Earl of Aberdeen in the chair); National Temperance League, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.; Railway Benevolent Institution, dinner, Willis's Rooms, 7 p.m. (Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

Day of Intercession for Foreign Missions (in churches).

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Scott on Wind and Weather).

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Amsterdam Ship Canal).

Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Paul Pierret on a Libation Vase of Osor-un; papers by Dr. S. Birch and Mr. R. Brown, jun.).

Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. Trinity College, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. W. Bloxam on Life). Mansion House: Conversation for Home for Little Boys. Anniversaries:—Church Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m.; Church Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 7 p.m.; Charing-cross Hospital, festival, Willis's Rooms, 7 p.m. (Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

Day of Intercession for Home Missions (in churches).

Botanic Society: Rose Exhibition opens; promenade, 3.30 p.m.

British Archaeological Association, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.

Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.

Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

Agricultural Society, noon.

Literary Fund, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms.

Iron and Steel Institute, annual meeting (three days). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. John C. Morton on the Last Forty Years of Agricultural Experience). Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord's, anniversary, 4 p.m.; dinner, 7.30 p.m. Anniversaries:—British and Foreign Bible Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m. (Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

Ascension Day.

Morning Lessons: Dan. vii. 9-15; Luke xxiv. 44. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings ii. 1-16; Heb. iv.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Light as a Mode of Motion).

Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.

Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Professor E. R. Lankester on the Extinct Walrus of Suffolk and Antwerp; papers by Professors G. Dickie, P. M. Duncan, and Mr. C. Stewart).

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. F. Butler on a Small Colliery in Wales).

Ipswich Races.

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Hodgkinson on the Action of Sodium on Ethereal Salts of Phenylacetic Acid; papers by Mr. C. E. Groves, Mr. M. M. Muir, and Dr. W. Ramsay). Society of Arts, 4 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Fleuss's New Diving Apparatus). Anniversaries: Sunday School Union, 56, Old Bailey, 9 a.m.; Exeter Hall, 6 p.m.; London City Mission, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m.; Church Pastoral Aid Society, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m. (Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair). Toxophilite Society, extra target. Manchester International Horse Show (five days).

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

Levee to be held by the Prince of Wales, St. James's Palace, 2 p.m.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Capt. Walter H. James on Modern Rifle Fire).

Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.

City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Discourse at 9 p.m.

Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. E. Ingress Bell on Unrest).

Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Robertson on Agriculture in South India). Anniversaries: Governors' Benevolent Institution, Willis's Rooms, noon (Earl of Harrowby in the chair); Religious Tract Society, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.; City Orthopaedic Hospital, Albion Tavern, festival. Epworth Poultry and Bird Show. St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Leslie's Choir). Alexandra Park Races.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

British Museum reopened.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on the Dramatists before Shakespeare).

Physical Society, 3 p.m.

National Academy for Pianoforte Playing, sixth annual concert, Laugham Hall, afternoon.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Artists' General Benevolent Institution, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m. (Lord George Hamilton in the chair). St. James's Hall, bull-dog concert, 3 p.m. First Floral Hall Concert, 2 p.m.

LYCEUM.—MERCHANT OF VENICE (173rd time).

Every Evening at 8.15. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Morning Performances, Saturdays, May 1, 8, and 15, at Two o'clock.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under

Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. Every Evening at Eight. Miss Nellie Power, Messrs. G. H. Macdonnell, Arthur Roberts, John Le Clair, Joe Lawrence, Sam Torr, Miss Violet Tyrell, Professor Marks, and Lunardi and Ala, the World-renowned Gymnasts from the Hippodrome, Paris. Grand Ballet Divertissement from the PERI OF PERI at Nine.—M. Dewline, Mdlles. Alice Holt, Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.15. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great Success of the Grand Spectacular

SNOWBALL BALLET. Novel Effects, received with immense applause. Arranged by M. Dewline. Premier Danseuse, Mdlle. Ada, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—CASTLE HOTTEREM, by Arthur Law, Music by Hamilton Clarke; followed by ROTTEN ROW, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with THREE PLATS, by Arthur A'Beckett; Music by Edouard Marloy. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Terminus at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY SUMMER EXHIBITION. NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six Daily. Admission, 1s. Thos. Roberts, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. Phillips, Sec.

HANOVER GALLERY, 47, New Bond-street (Entrance from Maddox-street).—NOW OPEN.—Hans Makart's Great Pictures, "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp." "The Silver Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria," and other Pictures by eminent French Artists. Admission, 1s. Descriptive Catalogue, 6d.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

DORRIS GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORRIS GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

HERR OTTO BOOTH'S VIOLIN RECITAL, SATURDAY, MAY 8, at the LONDON VIOLIN SCHOOL, 13, BERNERS-STREET, W. Commence at Four. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Booth, 6, Chepstow-villas, Bayswater; and of Weekes and Co., 16, Hanover-street, W.

THE MOORE and BURGESS EASTER HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT. New and Luxurious Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30. No Fees.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. ENTRIES CLOSE MAY 17. SHOW OPEN MAY 29, 31, JUNE 1, 2, 3, 4. Prize Lists and Forms of Entry may be had on application to the Office, Barnard-street, N. By Order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager. Agricultural Hall Company, Limited.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
April	18	50.5	42.9	77	9	53.3	42.4	SSW.	SW.		380	0.000
	19	50.1	44.1	88	6	54.8	51.9	S.			359	0.220
	20	50.7	44.2	79	6	59.0	48.0	SW.			225	0.120
	21	50.4	42.8	79	9	56.2	43.0	SW.	SSW.		468	0.005
	22	50.2	39.0	74	7	53.2	44.4	SW.	WNW.		271	0.000
	23	50.5	40.8	75	5	52.3	40.5	WNW.	NW.		185	0.000
	24	50.3	42.9	78	10	58.8	43.7	WSW.	W.		254	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.000	29.914	29.835	30.019	29.812	30.069	30.034
Temperature of Air	53.3	54.8	59.0	56.2	53.2	52.3	53.9
Temperature of Evaporation	48.0	49.4	48.0	48.0	46.9	46.9	48.5
Direction of Wind	SSW.	S.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 8.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
7	35	8	10	9	39	10	10	11	11	12	0	1	12

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880.

The Ministerial Crisis is at an end, Mr. Gladstone has constructed a new Administration, in which he is First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Granville has resumed his post as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Hartington has become Secretary for India. The other appointments we need not now discuss. They, perhaps, represent as fairly as may be the official capacity and the vital force of the Liberal Party. Our first duty is to recognise with grateful satisfaction the Constitutional spirit which has marked on this, as on all similar occasions since her accession to the Throne, the exercise of her prerogative by her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Immediately upon her return home from Germany—a return hastened, we believe, by the result of the General Election—she took the course most in accordance with what we may describe as the etiquette of Constitutional practice. The nation, by an immense majority, had made a large change in the Representative branch of the Legislature; and the Queen, having regard to the fact, sent in the first instance to Lord Hartington, the Leader of the Opposition in the late House of Commons, to form a Government in harmony with the decision of the Electoral Body. The noble Lord, on consultation with Earl Granville and in concert with him, the following day placed before her Majesty the real state of facts, whereupon Mr. Gladstone was sent for to Windsor Castle, and accepted the charge laid upon him by his Sovereign. Nothing could have been more consonant with the wishes of the majority; nothing more creditable to the Statesmen concerned. Mr. Gladstone did not shrink from the responsibility of shaping the results which have been owing in a great measure to his own exertions. Lords Granville and Hartington, we may well believe, urged him to this conclusion, and cheerfully placed themselves at his disposal in the task of carrying it into effect. There was great abnegation of personal feeling on all sides. The Cabinet, we may say, has been founded upon the basis of true patriotic sentiment. Nothing personal has been allowed to stand in the way of the public good. All private preferences and interests have been subordinated to a supreme anxiety to give practical effect to the national will. So far, at least, we may congratulate the reflecting of all parties; and, as far as we are able to observe, all parties, in this respect, rejoice in the result.

It remains now for the people of this country to await with patience and sobriety of feeling the outcome of their own enthusiasm. "There is a time for all things"—a time for patriotic passion, and a time for deliberate judgment. Things which have been resolved upon in the heat of zeal have afterwards to be moulded by the intelligence of dispassionate reason. The great question committed to the counsels of the new Government is how to adapt with fidelity the policy of the Empire to the ascertained wants and desires of its people. The latter have themselves intimated by an unmistakable verdict the spirit and direction in which it is their will that the public affairs of the country should be carried on. The precise measures best suited to embody their mandate, the order in which such measures shall be taken, the machinery, as we may say, best calculated to utilise their electoral triumph, have been committed to the trust of the Executive Government, and it has now become the duty of that Government to devise and to set in motion, to the best of their ability, a definite scheme for that purpose. They have before them a difficult, as well as a very momentous, enterprise. It will be for the British Public to make due allowance for this. Very little can be done this Session; the time is too far spent already. Some two or three weeks will be required to put the House of Commons and the Government in working order. A good deal of routine business must be got through between Whitsuntide and the traditional period for the prorogation of the Session. No very serious domestic Reforms—none, at any rate, likely to elicit lengthened discussions, can be undertaken, or even expected, this year. This, perhaps, is no disadvantage. It will give time to the new Ministry to take a careful survey of their position, or, perhaps we might more properly say, of the political necessities of the country, and to map out the several plans which, combined, may form a worthy and consistent Parliamentary campaign for the next few years.

We take far less account of the political opinions known to be entertained by this or that member of the Government, than we do of the forces, political and moral, for the practical expression of which it may be confidently depended upon. It cannot be doubted for a moment that it will move upon the lines of rational progress. With Mr. Gladstone at its head, nothing less can be anticipated. But even Mr. Gladstone's energy, marvellous as unquestionably it is, scarcely promises better things in regard to the future than does the unity of feeling at present pervading all sections of the majority. How long this will last it is not easy to say. It is a political phenomenon as remarkable as any which modern times have produced. It was one of the most efficient causes of the revolution which has taken place, and it is one of the most gratifying of the results which have flowed from it, even if it should prove but transient in its duration. At present, there is no clamour, no restless, not to say reckless, competition of claims, any or all of which may be good in their turn, but some of which must, in the very nature of things, take precedence of others. All the representatives of special interests and special causes appear to be willing to fall in with the discipline prescribed by their great Leader, and to give their loyal assistance towards the carrying out of such programmes as he may draw up. Nobody knows, however, better than himself how to render available for the well-being of the community the ideas which have the widest and most permanent hold upon the majority of his supporters. That majority is no merely mechanical one. It has life in itself; and the conformity of each member of it to what the organisation itself requires is grounded upon moral as well as political considerations and feelings. It constitutes what may be described as a Volunteer force. It should, and no doubt will, be handled as becomes its character. Fairly led, it will be irresistible. The success of this or the other section will be the common work of all. Step by step the advance will be made; and every victory inscribed upon the colours of the advancing army will be regarded by all as a precious inheritance. May not even a new form of public spirit be evolved? May we not anticipate a more visible agreement in principles, with a greater diversity of opinion and action in details, than we have hitherto seen? A higher type of civilisation, in short, because one more thoroughly imbued than before with exalted, and therefore unselfish aspirations.

The honorary freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company was presented to Viscount Cranbrook and Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., on Wednesday.

Mr. Charles W. Williams Wynn, late Conservative member for Montgomeryshire, has been appointed to the Recordership of Oswestry, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. J. R. Kenyon, Q.C., D.C.L.

The Dublin City Council on Monday resolved to present a farewell address to the Duke of Marlborough, but it was agreed that the address should contain no political allusion.—A letter was read from the Lords of the Treasury refusing a loan of £100,000 to the Corporation for paying the city, on the ground that the city debt was excessive.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held in the theatre of the University of London on Monday evening, a paper on "Uganda and its People," was read by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, of the Church Missionary Society, who, with Mr. Felkin, just a week ago returned to this country from Central Africa. The chair was taken by the Earl of Northbrook, and among those present were three Waganda chiefs, who accompanied Mr. Wilson and Mr. Felkin on their journey home, and are the bearers of letters from their King Mtesa to her Majesty.

THE COURT.

The Queen has been very actively engaged during the present political crisis, and has displayed the utmost energy in her interviews with the various representatives of each party. Her Majesty has given audiences at Windsor Castle to the Earl of Beaconsfield, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Hartington, the Right Hon. Sir R. A. Cross, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Princess Frederica of Hanover arrived at the castle yesterday week from Osborne. Baron Alphonse von Pawel-Rammingen also arrived, and, with the Princess, remained the guest of the Queen until their marriage the next day. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn arrived from Bagshot to be present at the marriage. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck arrived on Saturday for the marriage. An illustration and a description of the wedding, at which her Majesty was present, is given in this issue. On Sunday the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn left the castle in the afternoon for Bagshot Park, and her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, visited Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. Prince and Princess Christian, and Princesses Augusta Victoria and Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein, dined with the Queen on Monday. The Earl of Beaconsfield arrived at the castle on Tuesday, and took leave of her Majesty, Mr. Gladstone having informed the Queen that he had formed a Ministry, subject to her Majesty's approval. The Queen has entertained at dinner the Countess of Erroll, Louisa Lady Ashburton, the Hon. Mary Baring, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., Lord Henniker, Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. F. Ponsonby, Lord Rowton, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold drove out with Louisa Lady Ashburton and the Hon. Mary Baring, during their visit to her Majesty, and inspected the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore.

Vice-Admiral Pothuau, Ambassador for France, has presented his letters of recall to the Queen, and left for Paris.

The Queen has telegraphed to Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart her congratulations on the result of the action fought before Ghuznee on the 19th ult., and has at the same time expressed her sense of the admirable behaviour of the British troops and her sympathy with the officers and men wounded on the occasion.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Lord Henniker and Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr have succeeded Lord de Ros and Captain Edwards, R.E., as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Christian and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were present at Sandown Park Races yesterday week. The Prince and Princess upon their return dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton at their residence in Belgrave-square. The Prince went to the Sandown Park meeting also on Saturday. His Royal Highness and the Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in the evening. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their daughters, attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. Troutbeck, and the Rev. Henry White officiated. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, went to the Royal Italian Opera on Monday evening.

The Prince and Princess will be the guests of Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, at Tregothnan, upon the occasion of their visit to Truro on the 20th inst. for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the new cathedral.

The corvette Bacchante, Captain Lord Charles Scott, is expected at Spithead to-day (Saturday), when she will have completed her cruise with the Royal midshipmen, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Cork on Tuesday; after visiting the various institutions and lunching with the Mayor, he left for Queenstown.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Teck went to the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel-Rammingen left Claremont House on Tuesday for Battle.

The Empress Eugénie arrived at Natal yesterday week and remained the guest of Captain Baynton, the Union Company's agent, until her departure for Maritzburg, where she arrived on Monday.

Lord Archibald Campbell has left Inverary Castle for Canada, on a visit to his brother, the Marquis of Lorne.

The Right Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Smith have taken the Earl of Craven's residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for the season.

Edric Frederick, Lord Gifford, V.C., Captain 57th Foot, was married to Miss Sophia Catherine Street, daughter of Lieutenant-General J. A. Street, C.B., on Thursday week, by special license, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. Lord Gifford was accompanied by his groomsmen, Captain Charles W. Hume (late Rifle Brigade) and Captain Charles J. Wyndham (83rd Regiment). The bride arrived, with her father, at three o'clock. The bridesmaids were Miss Louisa Street (sister of the bride), the Hon. Edith Gifford (sister of the bridegroom), Miss M. Trotter, Miss M. Pennant, and Miss G. Speir (nieces of the bridegroom), and Miss J. Holroyd. The bride wore a dress of ivory white satin duchesse, with long casaque bodice, the skirt being entirely covered with Brussels lace, and trimmed with orange-blossoms, myrtle, and jessamine, and over a wreath of real orange-blossoms was a Malines tulle veil. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in costumes of Madras muslin and cream-coloured satin, with hats and feathers to match. Each wore a pearl and diamond arrow brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon J. H. Sapte, M.A., assisted by the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's. About 150 friends were guests of General and Mrs. Street, and partook of refreshments at the Grosvenor Hotel. Lord and Lady Gifford started for Cranford House, Lord Fitzhardinge's seat, near Hounslow, where they intend to spend the honeymoon. The bride's travelling-costume was of dark peacock-green satin and cashmere, trimmed with point d'Alençon, and mantle and bonnet to match. The wedding presents were numerous. The officers of the 57th Regiment presented their brother officer with a silver centrepiece, and the inhabitants of Cirencester presented a silver tea and coffee service.

GOING TO WINDSOR.

Much popular interest attended the passenger traffic between the railway-stations at Paddington and at Windsor day after day while the recent Ministerial changes were in progress, with noble Lords and right hon. gentlemen of illustrious reputation for statesmanship frequently travelling from London and returning from the Queen's presence. The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, on the one hand, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Granville, and Mr. Gladstone, on the other, could not avail themselves of the ordinary public conveyance without being eagerly watched by a crowd of inquisitive politicians. On the Friday of last week, by the eleven o'clock train on the Great Western line, when Lord Hartington went to pay his second visit to her Majesty, Lord Granville was with him, and they got into a first-class compartment which the Paddington station-master considerably kept private for their use during the journey. It was observed, however, and was reported by one of the daily papers next morning, or perhaps the same evening, that an enterprising news-boy contrived to approach their Lordships; and that they got rid of him by hastily purchasing copies of all the current wares of journalism, at which they may have glanced for an instant, but which they could have found small leisure to peruse, in the intervals of their important conversation with each other. This little incident has been made the subject of an illustration, which appears on our front page.

The two eminent Liberal statesmen, after their interview with the Queen at Windsor Castle, returned at once to London, arriving about half-past three, and repaired to Mr. Gladstone's house in Harley-street, where Lord Hartington stayed half an hour and Lord Granville an hour. It can hardly be doubted that they had, on behalf of the whole Liberal party, solicited and obtained of her Majesty that very morning the choice of Mr. Gladstone for Prime Minister, and that they immediately went to the right hon. gentleman, with the Queen's special authority, to ask him to consent, at whatever personal sacrifice of his own ease and comfort, once more to undertake the vast labour and responsibility of forming and conducting a new Government. Mr. Gladstone listened to the appeal that was made to him by Lord Granville and Lord Hartington, and to the message they conveyed to him from her Majesty, and he felt himself obliged to comply with this request.

No sooner had Lord Granville quitted Mr. Gladstone's house, than the right hon. gentleman's carriage was brought round to his door, and Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by his wife and daughter, was driven away in the same direction as that in which his distinguished visitors had come. The inference, quickly drawn, that the right hon. gentleman was going to see the Queen, and that his wife and daughter were with him only to see him to the railway station, proved correct. Mr. Gladstone alighted at Paddington Station six or seven minutes before the departure of the five o'clock train for Windsor. As a number of other trains leave Paddington at nearly that hour, there were a good many people in the station, and by them Mr. Gladstone was quickly recognised. Even as he was taking his ticket passengers who were before him took notice of his presence, and respectfully gave place to him. In the meantime the news had somehow mysteriously spread outside that Mr. Gladstone was going to Windsor, and the platform was crowded with people, pleased and excited at the event, and anxious to see the right hon. gentleman. When the train moved off, they at length gave vent to their feelings by a ringing cheer. Many of the crowd rushed after the train as far as they could safely go to see him fairly off. Mr. Gladstone acknowledged this enthusiastic reception by raising his hat.

At Windsor, about five o'clock, the rumour spread in the town that Mr. Gladstone was at last expected, and a crowd assembled at the station to meet the train. Three Royal carriages were in waiting—one intended for the use of Mr. Gladstone, and the others for Baron Alphonse von Pawel-Rammingen. Mr. Gladstone was immediately recognised as the train ran slowly into the Windsor terminus at 5.35, and his appearance was greeted with a loud burst of cheers from the numerous bystanders.

On Mr. Gladstone's return to depart by the 8.15 train, the road to the station at Windsor was lined with people, who cheered vociferously as he passed, and a vast crowd rushed cheering before him to the station, around the doors of which another crowd had gathered, which stretched to the farthest limit of the large platform of the Great Western Railway. Cheers upon cheers resounded when Mr. Gladstone appeared. Guided by the passage forced for him by sturdy volunteers through the throng, he reached his compartment in the railway carriage. Mr. Gladstone spoke from the carriage window, thanking the people for their extremely kindly greeting. The cheering continued till he left the station. At Slough another crowd had collected on the platform at that place, and there again the right hon. gentleman was enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Gladstone again expressed his thanks to the assemblage. The cheering was renewed as the train moved away. The inhabitants of the Royal borough were evidently friendly to the great Liberal statesman.

At the Paddington terminus, on Mr. Gladstone's return, at five minutes past nine, a great crowd had assembled. Mr. Hart, the station-master, placed a couple of heavy forms across the platform, intending thus to leave a free space for Mr. Gladstone to walk to his carriage. The crowd, however, was too excited to be thus easily restrained; and, besides, the train, being made up in front of goods-waggons, was so long that the position at which Mr. Gladstone's compartment would stop had been unavoidably miscalculated. On the appearance of the engine-lights of the train, loud cheers were raised and kept on uninterruptedly for some seconds, until the train had been slowly brought to a standstill. Then the crowd, finding that the object of their plaudits was going to alight further up the platform than had been expected, made a rush for the furthestmost barricade, in the endeavour to obtain from it, as an elevated standpoint, a better view of the statesman returning from Windsor, and returning also, as they assumed with confidence, to power. The cheers as Mr. Gladstone alighted, and taking Mr. Hart's proffered arm, walked to his carriage, were loud and hearty. Hats were taken off and waved triumphantly, and, such was the general rush to obtain a glimpse of the right hon. gentleman, a passage for Mr. Gladstone to his carriage was not kept without much difficulty. A number of persons followed the carriage some distance. In Harley-street a smaller but not less enthusiastic crowd surrounded the Premier's door, and, as he walked up the steps, crowded after him, waving hats and cheering till the doors closed upon him. For a long time after many people remained crowding round the house eager to obtain information as to the result of the visit to Windsor. Earl Granville, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Wolverton, and Mr. Adam awaited Mr. Gladstone on his return. It was made known by Mr. Adam to the inquirers who called there, about half-past ten o'clock, that Mr. Gladstone had undertaken to form a Liberal Government; and so that eventful day was brought to a close, with the announcement of a most satisfactory result.

CHANGE OF THE MINISTRY.

Windsor Castle, Devonshire House, Carlton House-terrace, and Harley-street have been the centres of public interest during the past week. The Earl of Beaconsfield's Cabinet met for the last time on April 21, and the same afternoon the noble Earl (accompanied by Mr. Montagu Corry—now Lord Rowton) proceeded to Windsor to place the resignations of himself and colleagues before her Majesty. In view of Mr. Gladstone's formal retirement from the leadership of the Liberal Party six years ago, her Majesty deemed it right to apply in the first instance to the Marquis of Hartington, upon whom the direction of the Opposition had fallen in the House of Commons. His Lordship lost no time in obeying her Majesty's commands; but it is plain that during his audience with the Queen on Thursday, April 22, the noble Lord, with characteristic straightforwardness, informed her Majesty that the Country looked to Mr. Gladstone as the inevitable successor of Lord Beaconsfield. The same opinion was, no doubt, tendered to the Queen on the morrow by Earl Granville at the interview which the noble Earl and the Marquis of Hartington jointly held with her Majesty. Late in the afternoon of Friday week Mr. Gladstone accordingly went to Windsor, in obedience to her Majesty's summons. The right hon. gentleman was warmly cheered, both in going and returning; and the public learnt in the morning from the "ordinary channels of information" that Mr. Gladstone had consented to form a Liberal Administration, and had himself accepted the offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was soon announced that Mr. Gladstone had secured the co-operation of Earl Granville as Foreign Secretary, of the Marquis of Hartington as Secretary for India, of Lord Selborne as Lord Chancellor, and of other of his colleagues in the Liberal Ministry of 1868-73. But the claims of the most prominent members of the Radical Wing had to be considered; and the conciliation of leaders, who not unnaturally objected to be left out in the cold when their action contributed in no small degree to the Liberal successes at the General Election, was the cause of some little delay. Hence it was not till Tuesday that Lord Beaconsfield delivered up the seals of office to her Majesty; and it was not until Wednesday that his late colleagues followed suit, and the new Ministers, with Mr. Gladstone at their head, were formally invested by the Queen with the insignia of office. The following were the appointments announced at the time of our going to press with the early edition:—

THE NEW MINISTRY.

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Selborne.
Lord President of the Council	Earl Spencer.
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Earl Granville.
Secretary of State for India	Marquis of Hartington.
Secretary of State for the Home Department	Sir W. Harcourt.
Secretary of State for the Colonies	Earl of Kimberley.
Secretary of State for War	Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of Northbrook.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. W. E. Forster.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. John Bright.

(The above form the Cabinet.)

Lord Chamberlain	Earl of Kenmare.
Lord High Steward	Earl Sydney.
Master of the Horse	Duke of Westminster.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre.
Chief Commissioner of Works	Right Hon. W. P. Adam.

The Marquis of Ripon is to succeed Lord Lytton as Governor-General of India.

The stepping of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Ministry into the shoes of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, so to speak, was performed with habitual ease. But the absence of the new Cabinet Ministers from the House of Commons on Thursday held forth promise of nothing save stereotyped formality for the occupation of budding legislators whose souls are possibly in arms and eager for the fray. The programme laid down by Constitutional usage ordained that the new members should be called to the House of Lords to hear her Majesty's Commission read; that the Speaker should then be elected; and writs issued for new elections to the seats rendered vacant by their holders' acceptance of office. There necessarily followed an adjournment till these fresh elections should be decided. As a matter of etiquette, Mr. Gladstone will in all probability meet with no opposition in Midlothian; and opposition would be utterly hopeless in such a stronghold of Liberalism as Birmingham; but the new Home Secretary, Sir William Harcourt, will have to fight his battle o'er again in Oxford against Mr. Hall.

THE SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Professor Nordenskjöld's recent grand achievement of navigating the Arctic Seas north of Asia, and passing eastward through Behring's Strait down into the Pacific Ocean, has been crowned with a triumphal welcome at his arrival home. After receiving, since the entrance of his vessel through the Suez Canal into the Mediterranean, the congratulations of different Governments and nations in Western Europe, he has reached the capital of Sweden, and has been duly honoured by the King and the country. We have to announce that the Vega, a small steamer, built at Bremen, of 300 tons register, with an engine of sixty-horse power, which has circumnavigated the whole joint Continent of Europe and Asia, having left Gothenburg on July 4, 1878, arrived at Stockholm last Saturday night. She was met outside by about 200 steamers, which escorted her into the harbour. The adjacent coasts were lit up for a distance of many miles, and the city itself was splendidly illuminated. Professor Nordenskjöld and his companions were received on landing by the municipal authorities, and proceeded immediately afterwards to the Royal Castle, where they were welcomed by the King. Professor Nordenskjöld has been created a Baron, and Captain Palander and Mr. Oscar Dickson have received patents of nobility.

A thanksgiving service for the safe return of Professor Nordenskjöld and his companions was held on Sunday at the Castle Chapel. At its conclusion the King paid a visit to the Vega, and presented each member of the expedition with a medal specially struck in commemoration of the voyage. A banquet was given in the evening at the Royal castle, at which all the members of the expedition, including the crew of the Vega, were present. The King delivered a speech, in which he said that, notwithstanding the exploits of Diaz, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Magellan, Cook, and other discoverers of new regions of the world beyond the seas, the northern coast of that part of the world, which was called the



THE SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPLORING SHIP VEGA AMONG ICEBERGS.

cradle of the human race, continued to be locked by a barrier of ice. The task of breaking this barrier was left, said his Majesty, to our time, and the great work has now been accomplished. The whole of the Swedish people joyfully welcomed the heroes who had fought, hoped, and finally conquered. Their greeting was given in the first place to Professor Nordenskjöld, the leader of the North-Eastern Expedition, which had been so happily accomplished. Next to him stood Captain Palander, the intrepid commander of the Vega, while the dauntless explorers and sailors who shared their dangers now shared their glory. History would preserve the memory of this expedition. The beloved Fatherland gained fresh laurels to add to its past glories, and this conferred honour on those who had won them. The King concluded by saying:—"In the name of the Swedish people and in my own, I assure you all of my gratitude and admiration."

The voyage, the main details of which were recounted a

few months since, consisted of two stages; the first being the passage from the port of departure to that part of the Siberian coast in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the river Lena. The vessel which accompanied the Vega to that point was also named the Lena, and was a smaller steamer, built of Bessemer steel. They passed Cape Chelyuskin, the most northerly point of the Continent, on Aug. 19, 1878, and the mouth of the river Lena was reached on Sept. 7. The Vega alone went on to Koljutschin Bay. There, on Sept. 28, the Vega became fixed in the ice at a short distance from the mainland, and the further progress of the expedition was checked during the winter months. With the return of the brief Arctic summer, in July last year, the vessel was released, and Nordenskjöld, boldly pushing his way eastwards through unknown waters, succeeded with comparative facility in skirting the coast, and, rounding the northern capes of Kamschatka, was enabled to direct his course southwards into the North Pacific Ocean, arriving on

Sept. 2 at Yokohama, in Japan. The object of the expedition was thus accomplished, and the feasibility of making the North-East Passage conclusively demonstrated. The comparative ease with which Nordenskjöld was enabled to make the passage from the mouth of the Lena to the Pacific unquestionably indicates the possibility of opening a trade between Siberia and the rest of the world which was not before suspected; and it is far from improbable that means will be found of transporting from Central Siberia, and thence by the seacoast eastwards, numerous products which are at present worthless from the want of means of bringing them to a market. Whether the newly-discovered route can be thus utilised will remain to be seen, and will, of course, mainly depend upon whether the conditions under which the exploration has been made were exceptionally favourable, or may be reckoned on with confidence at certain seasons of the year.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. A. W. DILKE (NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE).

Younger son of the late Sir Wentworth Dilke, 1st Baronet, and brother of Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P. for Chelsea. Was born in August, 1850, educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and married in April, 1876, a daughter of Mr. T. Eustace Smith, of Gosforth House, Northumberland, M.P. His father also had a seat in Parliament, and was Commissioner for the Exhibition of 1851.



MR. H. S. NORTHCOTE (EXETER).

Second son of Sir Stafford Northcote, of Pynes, Exeter, Bart., M.P., late Chancellor of the Exchequer. Was born in the year 1846; educated at Eton, and at Merton College, Oxford. In 1871 was attached to the Joint High Commission on the dispute between Great Britain and the United States of America. Was Secretary to Lord Salisbury's special embassy to Constantinople.



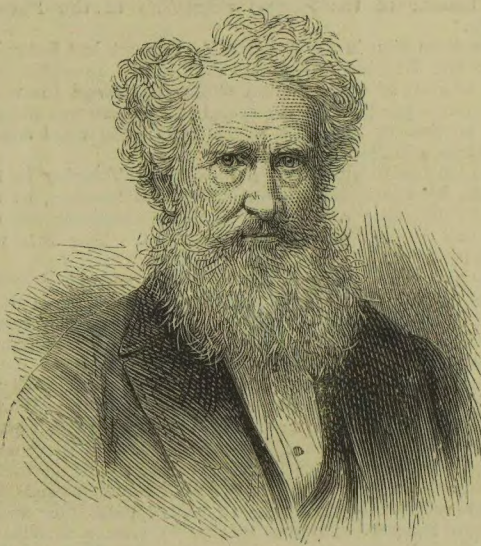
VISCOUNT LYNTON (BARNSTAPLE).

The Right Hon. Newton Wallop, Viscount Lynton, is eldest son and heir to the fifth Earl of Portsmouth and to the Countess, who is a sister of the present Earl of Carnarvon. Lord Lynton was born in January, 1856. Some high offices of State, under Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, were held by Sir John, Sir Oliver, and Sir Henry Wallop. The peerage was conferred by George I. or George II.



MR. W. FOWLER (CAMBRIDGE).

Fourth son of the late Mr. John Fowler, of Chapel Nap, near Melksham, Wiltshire. Was born in the year 1828, and was educated at University College, London. He was called to the Bar in 1852, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer. He is a magistrate for Essex, and sat in Parliament for Cambridge from 1868 to 1874, but then lost his seat, and has now regained it.



SIR R. W. CARDEN (BARNSTAPLE).

Son of the late Mr. James Carden, solicitor, of London; mother, a daughter of Mr. John Walter. Was born in 1801. Became stockbroker in the City. Is Magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, Alderman of London. Was Sheriff of London in 1851, Lord Mayor in 1857-8. One of the representatives of Gloucester from 1857 to 1859. Contested Barnstaple in February last, but was then defeated.



MR. T. ROBINSON (GLOUCESTER).

Was born in January, 1827, and married, in August, 1852, a daughter of the late Mr. John Goodwin, J.P., of Worcester. Is head of the firm of Thomas Robinson and Co., corn merchants, at the port of Gloucester. He is a Justice of the Peace and an Alderman of Gloucester, and has served the office of Mayor of the city upon four different occasions.



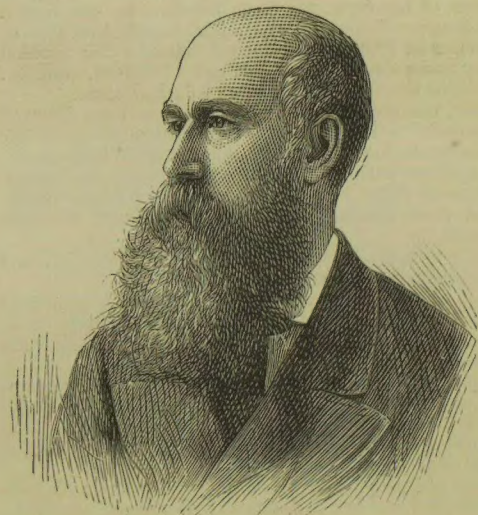
SIR H. M. JACKSON (COVENTRY).

Eldest son of late Sir William Jackson, Bart., of Birkenhead, M.P., for Newcastle-under-Lyme, who was created a Baronet in 1869. Born in 1831; educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Oxford, where he was second class in classics; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1855; appointed Q.C. in 1873; is Bench of Lincoln's Inn. Was elected for Coventry in July, 1867. In 1874 was re-elected.



MR. W. AGNEW (SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE).

Eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Agnew, Mayor of Salford in 1851, founder of the firm of T. Agnew and Sons, of London, Manchester, and Liverpool, fine-art publishers, was born about 1825. Is now senior partner in the firm. Was one of the promoters of the Fine-Art Exhibition in Manchester in 1857. Mr. Robert Leake, his cousin, is the other M.P. for South-East Lancashire.



MR. J. K. CROSS (BOLTON).

Eldest son of the late Mr. John Cross, of Gartside House, Bolton, by daughter of late R. Kynaston, Esq. Was born in 1832. Has long carried on the business of a cotton-spinner at Bolton, and is a magistrate for that borough. Married, 1858, daughter of late Mr. James Carlton, of Manchester. Was first returned to Parliament for Bolton in 1874, and has studied Indian finances and trade.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Ferry visited Lille on Saturday. His visit was, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says, the occasion of great excitement in that town. On the one side, several democratic societies were very demonstrative in his honour; on the other, the clerical party and the students of the Catholic University assembled to denounce the decrees relative to the Jesuits, and at one time the rival parties came into hostile collision. M. Jules Ferry spent the whole of Sunday at Lille, occupied with ceremonies and receptions. The great event of the day, the laying of the foundation-stone of the Medical School, passed off quietly. At a dinner given to him by the Municipality he said he had been described as the "Ministre Voyageur;" but it was his duty, while making official inspections of educational institutions, to enunciate the policy of the Government. M. Ferry returned to Paris on Monday.

There was a warm debate in the Chamber on Thursday week on the administration of Algeria. M. Godelle, a Bonapartist, brought forward an interpellation respecting the allegations contained in a letter written by M. Journault, the Secretary-General of Algeria, who had resigned his appointment in consequence of a disagreement between him and M. Albert Grévy, the Governor. M. Godelle charged M. Grévy with ruling in a most despotic manner, and moved for a Parliamentary inquiry on the subject. M. Janvier de la Motte, another Bonapartist, followed, and accused the Governor-General of corruption with respect to a railway contract. M. Albert Grévy, who, being a Senator, attended to make his defence by virtue of a special decree by the President, having replied, M. Godelle rejoined by pressing for a Parliamentary investigation on the ground that "suspicion still rested on the brother of the President of the Republic." This provoked great uproar, and on the motion of M. Gambetta, who said that the President had been insulted, the Chamber passed a vote for M. Godelle's temporary exclusion. Censure was also passed on two Bonapartists, M. Cunéo d'Ornano and M. Baudry d'Asson, for their comments on M. Gambetta's severity. The Right then threatened to leave in a body, whereupon M. Gambetta declared that such a demonstration would bring on them a like punishment, and the threat was not carried out. A resolution proposed by M. Spuller, expressing satisfaction with the Governor's explanations, was supported by 367 deputies. The Right voted against it, and a few Radicals did not vote at all.

Yesterday week M. Paul Bert introduced a bill making military service compulsory for a year at least upon all priests and members of teaching bodies who shall be hereafter ordained or appointed. Several deputies opposed the motion as being contrary to the Concordat, but urgency was voted by the Chamber, and the bill was referred to a special committee. The House afterwards proceeded with the discussion of the Customs Tariff, and rejected, by 260 votes to 165, an amendment proposing that the duties on coal should be remitted.

The House resumed the interminable debate on the Customs Tariff Bill last Saturday. M. Boysset proposed to decrease the duty on coal gradually during three years, and then to abolish it entirely; but the motion was rejected, and the present duty of 1*l.* 20*c.* per ton was maintained. A long discussion followed respecting the duty on steel rails. The debate was adjourned till Thursday, this week.

In the Senate on Monday M. Baragnon, a member of the Right, moved that urgency should be accorded to his proposal that all diplomas granted by the Minister of Public Instruction should be placed upon an equal footing in all examinations for prizes. This was granted by 153 votes to 104. M. Baragnon's motion is directed against a recent circular of the Minister of Justice which determined that for the examinations for the posts of auditors of the Council of State only those candidates could compete who had obtained their diploma from the State Faculties. The Chamber of Deputies was engaged in the discussion of a bill for cutting a canal from Tancarville to Havre.

The group of Bonapartist Deputies met on Saturday evening at the Grand Hôtel to elect their bureau. M. Godelle was chosen President by acclamation. Several Deputies who had held aloof since the death of the Prince Imperial were present, notably Baron Haussmann and the Duc de Pardone. M. Paul de Cassagnac, however, kept away.

An election was held at Besançon on Sunday for a member of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Beauquier, the Radical candidate, was returned by 3899 votes against 3560 recorded in favour of M. Ordinaire.

The Japanese Ambassador to Paris has been summoned to Yeddo, where he is to undertake the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Until the appointment of a successor, the Embassy will remain in charge of the First Secretary.

In a letter to *Figaro* Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt says that she cannot yet mention the many causes which led to her abrupt retreat. She is about to be subjected to an action at law by the Comédie Française, but she does not think that the Court will give the society the £12,000 damages without considering the circumstances that preceded the rupture, all the details of which will, of course, be made known. Her resignation, she declares, was not premeditated, but was "the spontaneous result of a long irritation, which exploded on the evening of the 'Aventurière.'"

The Government has awarded a first-class gold medal to Captain Tonkin, of the Campanile, and second-class gold medals to four of his crew, for their heroism in rescuing a sailor of the steamer *Valentine*, of Dieppe, wrecked on Feb. 9.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has elected M. Léon Say as successor to M. Michel Chevalier, and M. Maurice Bloch as successor to M. Leonce de Lavergne.

M. Garnier, the architect of the Opera, has been directed by the Government to investigate the capabilities of the electric light as a substitute for gas. The Jablochkoff, Werdermann, and Lontin systems will be fitted up both outside and inside the Opera about June 1, and will remain the whole of the summer that their merits may be compared and the best system adopted.

Le Destrir won the French Two Thousand, Dora II. and Pacific being respectively second and third.

A banquet was given to M. de Lesseps at the Continental Hotel, Paris, last week by the founders of the Panama Canal enterprise. M. de Lesseps expressed confidence in the success of his project.

At all the English and American places of worship at morning service at Paris on Sunday an appeal was made to the English and American residents for contributions to Lady Layard's fund for the relief of the refugees driven out of Bulgaria and East Roumelia.

M. Spuller, the Deputy, lectured on Sunday at the Château d'Eau Theatre in behalf of the statue to Béranger, which it is proposed to erect this year on the centenary of his birth in the Temple Quarter.

A pleasant interchange of international courtesy has occurred at Dunkirk, where the Mayor of Margate, accompanied by the members of the Town Council, was received in state on Tuesday to present a safety-boat bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Gray to the town in France where he had passed his

youth. The steamer bringing the Mayor of Margate was received with quite Royal honours. The Mayor of Dunkirk gave him a banquet, and the town had all the airs of a fête.

The death is announced, at the age of seventy-six, of M. Narcisse Fournier, the dramatic writer, author of "L'Homme au Masque de Fer," and other well-known plays. M. Fournier was officially connected with the Théâtre Française and the Gymnase.

ITALY.

King Humbert opened the Turin Exhibition on Sunday. There was a large concourse of people, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were delivered by the Syndic and Signor Cairoli, and were greeted with loud cheers.

In reply to Signor Cavalotti, in the Chamber of Deputies last week, Signor Cairoli replied that, since the Austrian Government had disavowed the action of the Trieste authorities in expelling Signor Cavalotti, the Italian Government could take no further steps in the matter.

The Budget Committee has decided to grant the request of the Government for the provisional exercise of the Budget for another month, but appends to this authority a resolution couched in terms hostile to the Ministry.

SPAIN.

Last Saturday was officially announced the condition of Queen Christina, by which a direct succession to the Throne may be hoped to be secured early in September next. This announcement was commemorated by public rejoicings on Monday and Tuesday.

Señor Castelar was last Sunday formally received into the Academy.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Cuban Budget in its entirety.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress, with Prince Frederick Charles and the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern, paid a visit to the Fishery Exhibition on Thursday week, and spent two hours and a half wandering about among and admiring the various objects of nature and art in the different sections. His Majesty, before leaving, expressed himself as highly pleased with all he had seen.

The Emperor arrived at Wiesbaden on Monday morning, and drove in an open carriage to the castle through the Wilhelmstrasse, which was gaily decorated with flags. His Majesty was everywhere most enthusiastically welcomed. Before leaving Berlin he paid a visit to Prince Bismarck.

General Treskow left Berlin on Monday night for St. Petersburg with a letter from the Emperor William to the Czar congratulating his Majesty on the occasion of his birthday, the 29th inst. Several Prussian officers of high rank accompany the General.

The Crown Princess of Germany has left Naples for Rome. On Wednesday week she ascended and descended Mount Vesuvius in the new railway, and was much pleased.

Yesterday week the Mayor of Berlin gave an entertainment in honour of the foreign exhibitors at the Fishery Exhibition.

After a discussion in the German Parliament last Saturday respecting the Ministerial Coinage Bill, which provides that the total amount of silver coined shall not exceed the value of twelve marks per head of the population, there was not the requisite number of members present to decide what course should be taken in respect to the measure.

The Government sustained a defeat on Tuesday in the Parliament, by the rejection, on the second reading, of the Bill for establishing a Samoan Trading Company on the ruins of the Messrs. Godeffroy's business. The Bill was negatived by 128 to 112.

An election was held on Tuesday in the second electoral district of Hamburg, for a member of the German Parliament. The voting was as follows:—Herr Riege, National Liberal, 3583; Herr Rec, Progressist, 6451; Herr Hartmann, Socialist, 13,155. The latter is consequently returned.

The *North German Gazette* publishes the text of the Defence Tax Bill. It provides that those in receipt of an income under 1000 marks shall pay an annual tax of four marks, while those of an income of from 1000 to 6000 marks will be subjected to an additional tax of from ten to 148 marks annually. The tax payable on incomes from 6000 marks and upwards will be at the rate of 3 per cent, or thirty marks for every 1000 marks of income. Persons unable to earn a livelihood and without a sufficient income will be exempted from the tax, as well as such as have been rendered unable to complete their term by injuries received while on active service. It is estimated that the new tax will yield 20,000,000 marks.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Home Minister and the Minister of Justice have published a decree by which the Czech language is placed on the same footing as the German in all political and judicial proceedings. The population of Bohemia consists of 2,000,000 Germans and 300,000 Czechs.

The Committee of Verification has decided that the election of the three representatives of the landlord class in Upper Austria is illegal, and has resolved to propose to the House to annul their elections.

The Lower Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet have agreed to the Serbian Railway Convention without amendment.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath proceeded on Monday with the discussion of the estimates for the elementary schools. Baron Conrad, Minister of Public Instruction, denied that his schemes for the reform of the elementary schools concealed reactionary ideas.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Monday, after the Budget Estimates had been discussed, the Minister of Finance presented the Financial Bill for 1880. It shows a deficit of 19,900,000 *fl.*, which it is proposed to cover by the issue of the remaining 15,000,000 *fl.* of the Gold Rente, and by the proceeds of a sale of railway preference bonds.

On Tuesday the House concluded the discussion of the Education Estimates, and decided to begin the special debate on the bill relating to the military tax which it is proposed to exact from persons exempted from military service. A motion to refer the bill to a Committee was rejected by 165 to 107 votes.

Vienna had a fête day on Sunday. The representatives of the Austrian choral societies, numbering in all 2800 members, took advantage of the anniversary of the silver wedding to give a public ovation to their Majesties.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies, after an animated debate, has passed a bill for the reorganisation of the army. The measure provides for the reduction of the total effective force from 17,000 to 12,000 men. The present system of the conscription will be almost entirely supplanted by that of paid volunteers.

In Monday's sitting the bill for a loan of 21,000,000 drachmas, presented by M. Tricoupis, was passed.

The British General Ballard died in Livadia, northern Greece. He was buried at Athens on Monday afternoon with full military honours, the crews and marines of her Majesty's war-vessels at the Piræus taking part in the ceremony.

AMERICA.

The Senate, on the Geneva Award Distribution Bill, by 38 votes to 19, has struck out the provision admitting the underwriters' claims. This caused the bill to be abandoned by its supporters, it being laid on the table by 32 votes to 28. This action indicates that nothing will be done about the Geneva Award this Session. The undistributed balance, with interest, in the Treasury now reaches 10,000,000 dols.

The Senate has passed the Army Appropriation Bill, including the clause prohibiting the employment of troops in the capacity of police at elections.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives have unanimously reported back the joint resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

In the Pennsylvania bribery cases, William H. Kemble, with four others, convicted of corrupt solicitation of the Pennsylvania Legislature, appeared in the Harrisburg Court on Monday for sentence. Each was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Philadelphia Penitentiary and a fine of 1000 dols.

The Marquis of Salisbury has refused to accede to the demand of the United States Government for the sum of 105,000 dols. as compensation to the American fishermen for the loss they sustained in the encounter with the Newfoundland fishermen in Fortune Bay. The *Times*' correspondent says that this decision has caused considerable regret, and there is a loud expression of dissatisfaction in New England.

The State Department has been informed by the Canadian Government that the prohibition against the importation of American cattle into the Dominion has been revoked. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives have reported in favour of a joint resolution to appoint a Commission to determine the basis of a reciprocity treaty with Canada. The subject has been re-committed for further consideration.

Tornadoes passed over northern Alabama and Mississippi on Sunday evening. At Maçon, Mississippi, at eight in the evening, a tornado destroyed the western portion of the town, killed twenty-two persons and injured thirty-two, and destroyed forty buildings, including the station of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The loss is estimated at 225,000 dols. At Point Rock, Alabama, six persons were killed and five buildings were destroyed.

A number of small towns have been destroyed, and some of the inhabitants injured, by the recent tornadoes in Missouri.

The American correspondent of the *Times* states that emigrants—Irish, Germans, and Swedes chiefly—continue to arrive in the United States in numbers beyond all precedent. Over 34,000 arrived at New York in April, and 3342 landed on Saturday.

CANADA.

In Monday's sitting of the Dominion House of Commons, Sir S. L. Tilley, the Finance Minister, introduced a resolution authorising the Government to issue Dominion notes to the amount of 8,000,000 dols., and limiting the total issue outstanding to 20,000,000 dols., provided that the Government held at least 15 per cent in gold and 10 per cent in Dominion securities for redemption. Sir S. L. Tilley said that the Government proposed to issue notes to the amount of 4,000,000 dols. annually for two years. Mr. Cartwright, ex-Finance Minister, warned the Government against the danger of conciliating the advocates of an irredeemable currency, and cited the experience of the United States against the adoption of such a currency. After long discussion, the Government resolution was carried, and the bill founded thereon formally introduced. Sir S. L. Tilley then brought forward a resolution to the effect that after July 1, 1881, the banks shall pay in Dominion notes on demand, and prohibiting the issue of notes under five dols. value. An amendment depriving the banks of the power to issue currency was negatived, after which the House passed the resolution.

On Tuesday Mr. Mackenzie moved a resolution declaring that the submission to the Home Government of purely administrative questions similar to that of the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Latellier de St. Just was subversive of the principles of the responsible Government granted to Canada. After a discussion, in which the majority of the members took no part, the motion was defeated by 119 against 49 votes, whereupon Mr. Mackenzie announced his withdrawal from the leadership of the Opposition.

It is expected that the Dominion Parliament will be prorogued on May 6.

The *Standard* states that a scheme has been drawn up, with the approval of the Government of Canada, for the establishment of an army reserve, consisting of 10,000 men, drawn from the Dominion militia, who would be liable to be called out for service in the Dominion, in England, or abroad, in the event of Great Britain being involved in war.

The Dominion Privy Council has passed an order prohibiting the importation of neat cattle or swine from the United States, but permitting their transit through Canada to the United States frontier under certain conditions. The importation of animals from Europe is only permitted at Halifax, St. John's, and Quebec.

As recorded in a great part of our last issue, a great fire has occurred at Hull, a town opposite Ottawa. Eight hundred houses were destroyed and 4000 people are rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at from two millions to three millions of dollars. A grant of 7000 dols. has been voted by the Dominion House of Commons for the relief of the sufferers, and subscriptions are being opened throughout the colony. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have given 500 dols. It is stated that the district over which the fire raged, one mile in length and 400 yards wide, was entirely occupied by uninsured dwelling-houses. Four families are known to have perished.

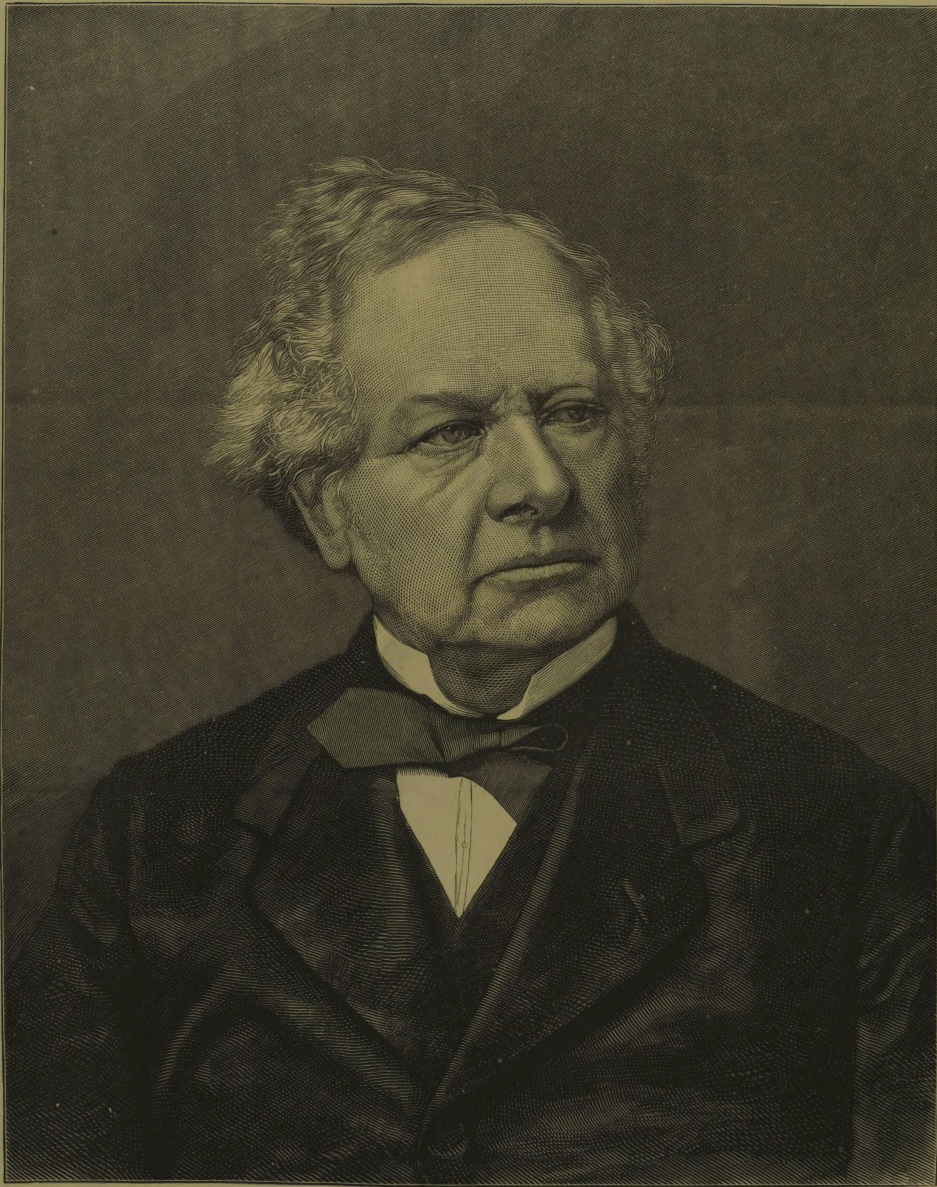
A Committee of Inquiry into the question of Chinese labour and immigration has been granted for British Columbia.

The New Brunswick Legislative Assembly was prorogued yesterday week.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Telegrams of news from the Australian colonies, received by way of San Francisco, state that all the members of the new Cabinet in Victoria have been re-elected unopposed, and political quietude has prevailed since. Mr. Higinbotham, one of the public servants dismissed by the Berry Ministry in January, 1879, will be appointed engineer-in-chief of the State railways. The Cabinet has under consideration the claims of other dismissed officials. The Australian Eleven sailed for England on March 19. Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor of New South Wales, has started for England. The President of the Council will act during his Excellency's absence. In Tasmania, a difficulty has arisen between the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly in consequence of the former having reduced by one half the proposed loan for £250,000. The Assembly have passed a resolution declaring the action of the Council to be unconstitutional; and Parliament has been prorogued to June 1.

A New Zealand telegram states that the Government has caused the Agent-General of the colony in London to be fully informed of the severe depression now prevailing in the colony.



THE RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. RUSSELL AND SONS, HIGH-STREET, PORTSMOUTH.

INDIA.

Ghuznee has once more been occupied by British troops, after some severe fighting to the south of the city. The telegrams state that on Monday last Sir Donald Stewart's division, which was on its march from Khelat-i-Ghilzai to Ghuznee, was attacked by an armed gathering of Andars, Tarakis, Suleiman Kheyls, and other tribesmen, who numbered about 15,000 men, horse and foot. The battle was begun by 3000 of the enemy, including a large number of Ghazis, who dashed on our troops, spreading out beyond both flanks, and fighting desperately. After an engagement lasting one hour, the enemy were driven off, with a loss in killed and wounded of 2000 men. Our loss, according to a telegram from the Viceroy, was seventeen killed and 115 wounded, the latter including several officers. The advanced cavalry entered Ghuznee on Tuesday. Ghuznee is situated about eighty-five miles south-south-west of Cabul, on the left bank of the Ghuznee river.

There has been more fighting in Afghanistan. The Logar portion of the insurgent Afghans, after their defeat by General Ross's force, turned upon General Jenkins's small force at Charasiab, but General Jenkins held them at bay until reinforcements under General Macpherson joined him, when the enemy were driven off with loss, one hundred dead being left upon the ground. The Viceroy telegraphed on Monday an official account of the attack upon Colonel Jenkins's force near Charasiab on the 25th inst. Our loss is said to have been six killed and twenty-six wounded. A *Times* telegram says that the position of our troops until reinforcements arrived was very trying, but their behaviour was perfect throughout, and their steadiness most marked. The enemy's loss was considerable, one hundred bodies being found in front of the 92nd Highlanders and the Guides alone. On the 23rd General Stewart attacked and defeated 6000 tribesmen six miles south of Ghuznee. The loss of the enemy amounted to 400 men.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Tuesday, says that cavalry patrols had visited Charasiab and found all quiet in that direction. The enemy have removed 150 of their dead. Shipur is again in a state of quietude. The Guides' casualties on the 25th were four killed, twenty-one wounded, and thirty-two horses wounded. The Ghazis are treated in the hospital. General Ross, the correspondent says, expects fighting as General Stewart advances.

The *Times* correspondent says that one of the most important events of last week was the submission of a large number of the Kohistani chiefs. In the Durbar they expressed their willingness to accept any Ameer the Government may select; but they almost to a man voted for Abdurrahman, and have privately asked for him as Ameer. On the whole, the correspondent says, the political situation is becoming more clear and satisfactory.

Intelligence received from Morocco states that in the interior the crops present a luxuriant appearance, and promise a good harvest.

M. Soleillet, the French explorer, has been plundered by the Ouled-Bline tribe at Timbuctoo, and has returned to Senegal to procure another outfit.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Colonel Sir George Pomeroy Colley has been appointed Governor of the Colony of Natal and High Commissioner for South-Eastern Africa.

M. Falbe, the Danish Minister to Austria-Hungary, has been appointed Minister in London, where he will assume his functions on June 1 next.

The Act for the Preservation of Wild Elephants is now extended over the whole of the Darjeeling district, to the Western Doonars on the east of the Teesta, in the Jalpigi district, and also to that portion of Jalpigi on the west of the Teesta, or the Baikantpur Forest.

The Session of the Roumanian Legislature was closed last Saturday by a message from the Prince thanking the Senators and Deputies for their labours. The new Ministry is not yet formed. A conflagration has occurred in the Roumanian town of Foksani, over 300 houses being burnt down.

At Moscow six political offenders have been tried by the military tribunals on charges of being members of a secret society, and of circulating prohibited writings. Three were condemned to eight, six, and four years' penal servitude respectively, and two others to short terms of imprisonment. The sixth of the accused persons was sent to a lunatic asylum.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that he has reason to believe the missing workman, who had been lodging in the Winter Palace until the day of the explosion, was arrested on Saturday last. He is said to be well connected, his uncle being Governor of the province of Kalouga. Upon leaving the St. Petersburg University in 1870 he joined the revolutionary party, and, in accordance with the course frequently adopted by the members, learned a trade—that of a carpenter. About six months before the explosion he obtained employment at the Winter Palace.

A number of leading residents at Roath, near Cardiff, met together last Saturday and resolved to build a church there, at a cost of £10,000, as a mark of respect to the Rev. F. W. Puller, who for nine years has been Vicar of the parish, and who has recently resigned. Mr. Puller possesses considerable property, and has spent a good deal of money in erecting churches in the parish, which some time since had but one church, but which has now four, which are all filled.

A large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Thursday week, to celebrate the thirty-third anniversary festival of the Earlwood Asylum for Idiots. The Earl of Rosebery occupied the chair. Subscriptions amounting to about £2050 were announced. Next day the annual dinner of the Royal Hospital for Incurables took place at Willis's Rooms, Mr. J. D. Allcroft in the chair; when the subscriptions amounted to £4300; including 100 guineas from the chairman, £500 from Mrs. Fanny Harris, £155 from Mr. W. D. Cruddas, 100 guineas from the Cloth-workers' Company, and 100 guineas each from Mr. N. J. Powell, Mr. W. Y. Jones, Mr. Conrad Wilkinson, Mr. Thomas Scott, Miss Lanfear, and Miss Green. At the anniversary festival last week of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, presided over by the Duke of Connaught, the collection amounted to £1820, exclusive of stewards' fees: £1035 was for the extinction of the building fund debt.—Lord Ebury presided on Tuesday afternoon at the annual general meeting of the London Homoeopathic Institution, held at the hospital, Great Ormond-street. He congratulated the meeting on the very gratifying report as to the state of the funds, which showed that the current receipts for the year 1879-80 had fairly approximated to the current expenditure. During the year the out-patients had numbered 6903, and 494 in-patients had been treated in the wards.—The seventy-third anniversary festival of the City of London Truss Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Albion Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by Mr. Sheriff Woolton and the Under-Sheriffs for London and Middlesex. A subscription list of nearly £700 was announced.

The Extra Supplement.

EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

The office of second importance in the new Liberal Ministry, that of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is to be held by Earl Granville, whose political experience and influence might have fully entitled him to the Premiership, if he had not willingly conceded that position to Mr. Gladstone. His Lordship's conduct, upon this and former occasions, has been characterised by a generous disregard of personal ambition and vainglory, and by a loyal and faithful devotedness to the welfare of the country, and to the progress of the great Liberal cause.

The Right Hon. Sir Granville George Leveson-Gower, second Earl and Viscount Granville, and Baron Leveson, of Stone, Staffordshire, was born May 11, 1815. His father, Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, G.C.B., was a younger son of Granville Leveson-Gower, Earl Gower and Viscount Trenham, who was created Marquis of Stafford in 1786, and whose elder son was created Duke of Sutherland in 1833. Lord Granville Leveson-Gower was Ambassador at Paris, and was rewarded for his diplomatic services with a peerage, being created Viscount Granville in 1815 and Earl Granville in 1833. He married Henrietta Elizabeth, a daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire. Their eldest son, the present Earl Granville, was educated at Eton College, and at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834. Next year he became an attaché to his father's Embassy at Paris. In 1836 he returned to England, and was elected M.P. for Morpeth. He sat ten years in the House of Commons, moved the Address to the Queen in 1837, in the first Parliament of Queen Victoria, and in 1840 was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, under Lord Palmerston, but went out of office, of course, in 1841, when Sir Robert Peel's Government superseded that of the Whigs. He was thus early a steadfast advocate of Free Trade; and Lord John Russell, when he came into power, appointed him Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Earl Granville succeeded to his father's title in January, 1846, and took his seat in the Upper House. His style as a debater is equally well adapted to both Houses, combining the versatility, alertness, and vivacity of the more popular assembly, with the courtly grace and suavity that should be expected among their Lordships; he is shrewd, acute, and often politely satirical, with perfect self-command, and much amiability of manner. He has bestowed great attention upon subjects of commercial policy, and Manchester puts confidence in his understanding of the needs of manufacturing industry. This has always seemed to be a link of common capability and sympathy between Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone. It is much to be regretted that Lord Granville was not Foreign Secretary in 1860, at the time of the negotiation of the French Commercial Treaty, in which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cobden were engaged. He was, at that time, Lord President of the Council, an office which he had also held under Lord Palmerston's former Government; but he had been Foreign Secretary, during a very few months, in Lord John Russell's Ministry, when Lord Palmerston was forced to leave it for applauding Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*. Earl Granville was invited by the Queen, in June, 1859, to form a Government, but Lord John Russell declined to serve under him, though Lord Palmerston was willing to do so. In this and other transactions Earl Granville showed the same disposition to sacrifice his own claims and pretensions to the general benefit, and exerted all his talents of mediation and conciliation to settle the differences between rival chiefs of the Liberal party.

Besides leading the Parliamentary discussions and legislative business of the House of Lords, Earl Granville had in charge, during many years, the superintendence of those departments of administration which belong to the Committees of the Privy Council. The Science and Art Department at South Kensington was especially made the object of his constant care; and both at the Great Exhibition of 1851, when his Lordship was acting Vice-President of the Exhibition Commissioners, and in a similar capacity at the Great Exhibition of 1862, Earl Granville did as much as any person to promote the complete success of those marvellous collections and displays of ingenious industry from all parts of the world.

In Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, from 1868 to 1874, Earl Granville at first held the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies; but in June, 1870, succeeded the Earl of Clarendon as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In the former instance, he had the courageous sagacity, despite much vituperation and misrepresentation, to lay down the sound principle that British Imperial military forces should not be kept in the colonies at the expense of England for mere local services in the small native wars; but that the colony needing and asking for the aid of our troops should pay for the use of them. Lord Granville and the Liberal Government were then loudly accused of wishing to abandon the colonies, to dismember the Empire, and all the rest of that nonsense, which Lord Beaconsfield has reproduced at the late General Election. In the second place, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Earl Granville steered this country bravely, adroitly, and safely through the enormous and imminent danger of the war between France and Germany. He firmly upheld our rights of neutrality, and the freedom of our trade, as in the dispute upon the alleged contraband of coal, refusing to allow unfair advantages to either of the powerful belligerents. At the same time, he promptly took effectual measures to provide for the security and independence of Belgium, which is really almost the only territorial interest that we can have in the casualties of any Continental war. It is questionable whether Lord Palmerston himself could have acted with greater vigilance and energy upon that occasion; he would have been far more likely to have been led into a perilous alliance with one of the two contending Powers against the other. There was, however, another transaction, that of the Russian demands, in 1871, for the modification of the clauses in the Treaty of Paris restraining her maritime rights in the Black Sea, in which Lord Granville was compelled, by force of circumstances, to yield what Palmerston had insisted upon in 1856. But it will be remembered that France, our ally in the Crimean War, lay crushed and exhausted, a bleeding captive and beggar for mercy, at the feet of the German Empire in 1871; and that neither Germany, Austria, nor Italy were disposed to stand by England, or would even promise their neutrality, in a new conflict upon the Eastern Question. These features of the situation, with which Mr. Gladstone's Government had to deal as it best could, have been studiously ignored by its party assailants in the recent political controversy. We do not hesitate to affirm that the conduct of our foreign affairs in the hands of Earl Granville was characterised by as high a sense of what is due to the national honour, and to the interests of the British Empire, as in any preceding Administration. And we say that it was far more respectable, because more honest, straightforward, and above-board, than the tricky alternation of martial blustering with secret intriguing, the concealed agreements with Russia, on the one hand, and with Turkey on

the other, the pretended open European Conferences, with the separate private compacts to fix their result, by which Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury have earned their stars and garters. Earl Granville, K.G., is a Secretary of State in whose keeping, we are very sure, the character of England for justice and truth will not be compromised with foreign nations; and to us, we confess, there are no "British interests" half so dear as these.

Earl Granville is Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Chancellor of the University of London. He married, in 1840, the widow of Sir Ferdinand Acton, Bart., and daughter of the Duke d'Alberg, but that lady died in 1860; and, in 1865, his Lordship married a daughter of Mr. Campbell of Islay, and has four young children.

Our Portrait of Earl Granville is from a photograph by Messrs. Russell and Sons, of East-street, Chichester.

NEW HONOURS.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that Lord Lytton has been created an Earl, by the titles of Viscount Knebworth and Earl of Lytton; and the Lord Advocate of Scotland a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with the title of Baron Watson. The peerages are also gazetted of Sir Lawrence Palk, as Baron Haldon; Sir Ivor Guest, as Baron Wimborne; Sir Arthur Guinness, as Baron Ardilaun; and Mr. Baillie Cochrane, as Baron Lamington. The following new peerages have been determined on:—Mr. Montagu Corry, to be Baron Rowton, of Rowton Castle, Salop; Mr. Abney-Hastings, to be Baron Donington of Donington, Leicestershire; and Lord Arthur Hill-Trevor, to be Lord Dungannon. It is also stated that Lord Sondes and Lord Skelmersdale are to be created Earls.

Baronetcies are to be conferred upon Colonel Archibald Campbell, of Blythswood, Renfrewshire, formerly M.P. for that county; Colonel Bourne, of Hackinsall Hall and Heathfield, Lancashire, late M.P. for Evesham; Sir Edward Watkin, M.P. for Hythe; Mr. Edward Bates, M.P. for Plymouth; Mr. W. H. Ripley, late M.P. for Bradford; and Mr. Gabriel Goldney, M.P. for Chippenham.

The following military staff appointments are announced in the *Gazette*:—General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., to be placed on the staff of the Army serving in Great Britain, as a Lieutenant-General, with a view to his commanding the division at Aldershot, in succession to General Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B., whose period of service on the staff has expired (dated July 1, 1880); Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to be Quartermaster-General at headquarters, in succession to General Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., appointed to command the division at Aldershot.

The *Gazette* also contains the following promotions and appointments:—To be G.C.B.'s: Admiral Sir G. R. Sartorius, Admiral Sir T. M. C. Symonds, and Admiral Sir J. R. Drummond; to be K.C.B.'s: Admiral Wellesley and Major-General Campbell; to be C.B.'s: Colonel Pasley, Director of Engineering under the Admiralty, Mr. Gambier Noel, late of the Admiralty, Major Dering Majendie, Inspector of Explosives, and Colonel A. Moncrieff; to be C.M.G.'s: Major Hannam Clarke, late Commissioner for the Delimitation of the Asiatic Frontier of Turkey. The following are new K.C.M.G.'s:—General Robert Biddulph, High Commissioner of Cyprus; Mr. Knox, late Consul-General in Siam; Mr. Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong-Kong; and Surgeon-Major Rowe, Governor of the West African Settlements.

The following are new C.M.G.'s:—Mr. Clécourt Antelme, Senior Unofficial Member of the Council of Mauritius; Mr. St. Leger Herbert, Private Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley; the Hon. William Francis Littleton, Private Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere; Count Giorgio Serafino Ciantar, President of the Assembly of the Maltese Nobility; Signor Augusto Testaferrata Abela, of Malta.

The new C.B.'s are:—Sir Julian Pauncfote, Assistant-Under-Secretary for Foreign Office; Mr. M. C. Clode, late Legal Secretary at the War Office; Mr. G. E. Gould, Consul-General at Belgrade; Major H. Trotter, Consul at Erzeroum; the Hon. C. F. Bourke, Chairman of Prisons Board, Ireland; Dr. Newell, Senior Secretary to the Commissioners of National Education in Dublin; Mr. Henry Robinson, Vice-President of the Local Government Board, Ireland; Mr. S. A. Blackwood, Secretary of the General Post Office; Mr. H. G. Walpole, Clerk of the Council of India; Captain Codrington, Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Stafford Northcote, Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. James Wright, Engineer-in-Chief to the Admiralty; and Mr. R. H. Knox, Deputy-Accountant-General at the War Office.

Mr. Henry Bruen, of Oak Park, Carlow, who has represented the county of Carlow for many years, has been created a Privy Councillor for Ireland. Mr. Bruen was present at the Council Board, Dublin Castle, on Monday.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MAY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanac.")

The Moon is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 5th, and becomes nearer as the night advances. She is near Saturn and Mercury on the morning of the 7th; on the mornings of the 7th and 8th she is near Venus, being to the right of the planet on the 7th and to the left of her on the 8th; and she is near Mars both on the evenings of the 13th and 14th, the planet being to the left of the Moon on the 13th, and to the right on the 14th. She is nearest the Earth on the evening of the 24th, and most distant from it on the evening of the 11th. Her phases or times of change are:—

	1st	5th	minutes after 6	in the afternoon.
New Moon	9th	16	6	morning.
First Quarter	17th	24	10	morning.
Full Moon	24th	30	6	morning.
Last Quarter	30th	53	10	afternoon.

Mercury is a morning star, rising 32 minutes before sunrise on the 5th, 31 minutes on the 10th and 15th, 28 minutes on the 20th, 21 minutes on the 25th, and about 15 minutes on the last day, the planet rising respectively on these mornings at 3h. 51m., 3h. 47m., 3h. 40m., 3h. 35m., 3h. 30m., and 3h. 28m. He is near Saturn on the 6th, near the Moon on the 7th, near Venus on the 20th, and in his ascending node on the 25th.

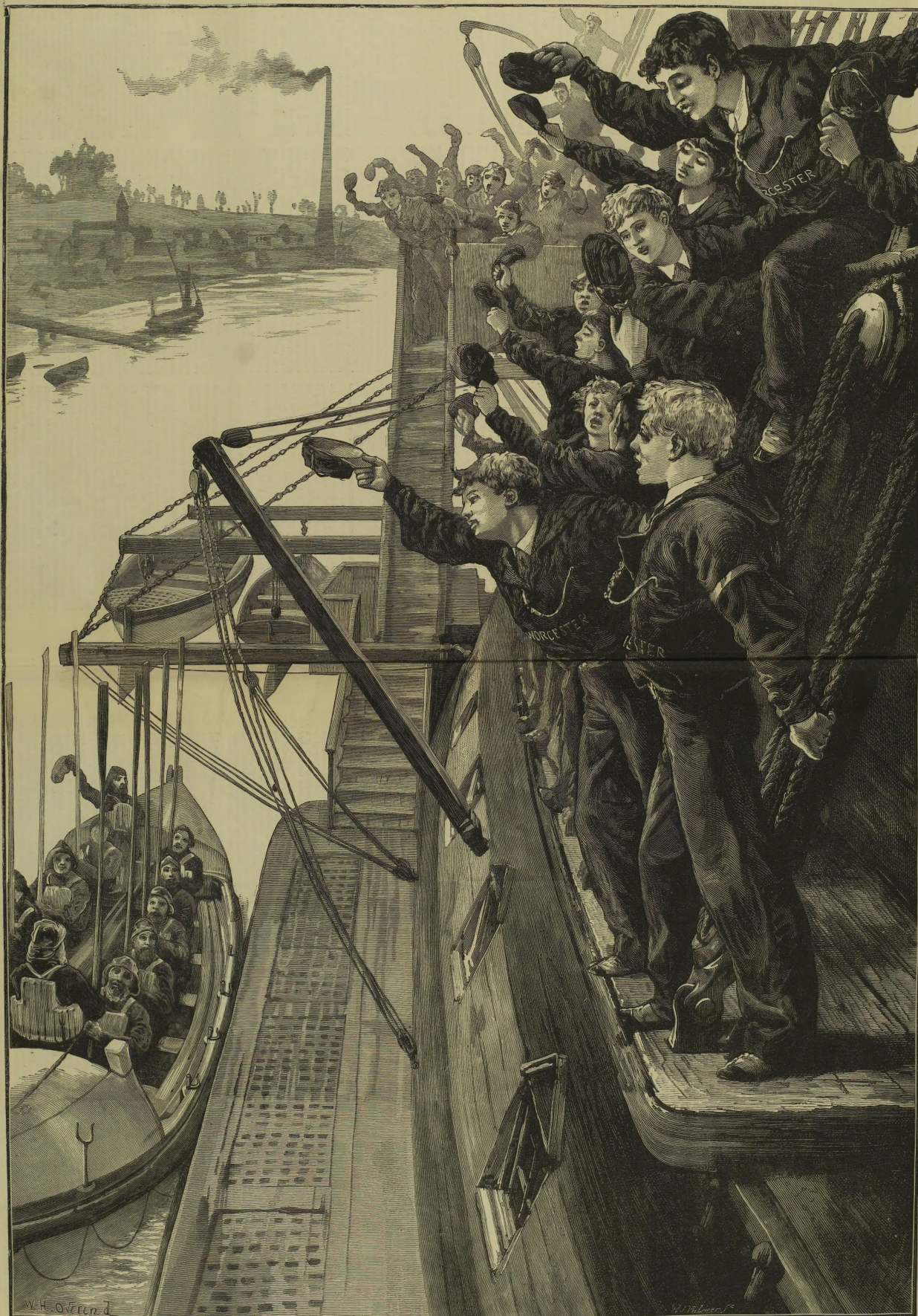
Venus is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 4h. 3m. a.m., or half an hour before the Sun rises; on the 10th at 3h. 49m. a.m., or 29 minutes before sunrise; on the 20th at 3h. 34m. a.m., or 29 minutes before sunrise; and on the 30th at 2h. 23m., or about half an hour before the sun. She is due south on the 1st at 10h. 44m. a.m., on the 15th at 10h. 55m. a.m., and on the last day of the month at 11h. 5m. a.m. She is near Saturn on the 1st, and near the Moon on the 7th.

Mars sets on the 1st at 6h. 39m. a.m., on the 11th at 6h. 20m. a.m., on the 20th at 11h. 58m. p.m., and on the 30th at 11h. 35m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 11m. p.m., on the 15th at 3h. 52m. p.m., and on the last day of the month at 3h. 29m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 14th.

Jupiter is a morning star, rising on the 10th at 3h. 3m. a.m., or 1h. 15m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 2h. 27m. a.m., or 1h. 36m. before sunrise; and on the 30th at 1h. 51m. a.m., or 1h. 2m. before the sun. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 47m. a.m., on the 15th at 9h. 3m. a.m., and on the last day at 8h. 51m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 5th.

Saturn is a morning star, rising on the 10th at 2h. 55m. a.m., or 43 minutes before sunrise; on the 20th at 2h. 58m. a.m., or 1h. 5m. before sunrise; and on the 30th at 2h. 21m. a.m., or 1h. 30m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 44m. a.m., on the 15th at 10h. 56m. a.m., and on the last day at 8h. 59m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th.

A gentlemen who died recently at Everton has, the *Liverpool Post* says, left £15,000 to the Roman Catholic Poor Schools Committee. The bequest will be divided among seven Roman Catholic dioceses in England.



PRESENTATION OF A LIFE-BOAT BY THE CADETS OF THE THAMES NAUTICAL COLLEGE SHIP, WORCESTER.
"THREE CHEERS FOR THE LIFE-BOAT!"—SEE PAGE 426.

TALK OF THE WEEK.

The excitement connected with the making of a new Ministry has developed a curious interest in the modes of progression adopted by our future Legislators, and allowed the outside world to view them, as it were, in their walks from Pall-mall to Harley-street or their swift journeys from Paddington to Windsor. When an eminent statesman proceeds to open a newspaper on taking his seat in a first-class carriage of a Windsor train, the circumstance is gravely reported as if it had an intimate bearing on the present political situation, and it is held to be of the highest importance accurately to record whether the short journey between the station and the castle is performed in the carriages of her Majesty or on that humble but very useful animal the mare of Mr. Shanks. People wait outside Mr. Layton's shop on Castle-hill, Windsor, where the Eton boys are wont to consume so many strawberry ices, and gravely wag their heads if a Minister arrives before the carriage or the carriage is neglected by the Minister. As to Harley-street, it has throughout the week been a scene of constant excitement and a field for the inquisitive mind that pretends to gather information of what is going on inside Mr. Gladstone's study from the very uneventful proceedings that occur without. At first sight it would appear to be extremely uninteresting to the general public to ascertain the morning after the event whether this Minister "dashed up in a fashionable brougham" or the other arrived "from the Reform Club in a Hansom cab"—whether Lord So-and-So "walked away arm-in-arm" with somebody else, or merely meditated on affairs in general silently and without the assistance of a companion. But it is plain that these facts have a subtle interest, or such pains would not be taken to tick off the attendance at Mr. Gladstone's door and to account for every minute of his valuable time throughout the day. But ordinary people may not know what grave political circumstances and curious facts are deduced from a study of the street-doors of embryo Cabinet Ministers. When the news came to the Clubs that the Marquis of Ripon was to go out to India as Viceroy, it fell flat, owing to the confident tone immediately assumed by a Mr. Knowall. "I knew it," said he—"I knew it hours ago. I was confident about it." Whereupon there was an outburst of surprise. "Knew it, Knowall? But how could you know it?" "Simply, my dear friend, because there were so many cabs at his door on Carlton House-terrace." Now, this is a process of reasoning that, to say the least about it, is subtle. The immediate connection with cabs and the Viceroyalty of India is not at once apparent to anyone but the Knowalls of the political world.

Some time ago there was an agitation in favour of cheaper telegraphic communication for the public at large, and a compromise was suggested of, say, sixpenny telegrams in large towns and commercial centres. It seemed unreasonable to be able to telegraph all the way to the Orkney Islands or the limits of Bantry Bay for one shilling, whilst it cost just as much to tell your wife on the other side of London that you could not come home to dinner, and desired the faithful Phyllis to keep the street-door unlocked. But the Post Office authorities no doubt very properly answered that in a great revenue department like this, London, Liverpool, and Manchester virtually paid for the country, and that the flow of shillings into the commercial centres enabled the department to attend to the requirements of the good folk at the Land's End and John o'Groat's. The inconsistency is not more apparent with telegrams than with post-letters. It costs a penny to write to the Hebrides or to the next square; and on the whole, for convenience sake, the methods of communication between the outside world and busy people are quite constant enough. A cheaper telegraphic service coming upon the penny and halfpenny post would drive many men distracted, and interfere seriously with the enjoyment of life. At the same time, it is a very serious matter when doctors write to complain of needless and unnecessary delays in the telegraphic service, and report not one case, but several, in which telegrams have been delayed a whole night, and this on matters of urgency—literally of life and death. So long as a message costs a shilling, and the patient public is asked to suspend its hunger for the convenience of American cities, at least we may insist that telegrams do not lie, like letters, a night in the post.

A sudden, and to his friends a very distressing, death has removed from the heart of literary and artistic Bohemia an amiable and accomplished gentleman—George Grossmith. He had taken the chair at the weekly Savage Club dinner, and, "over the walnuts and the wine," was amusing his companions with one of his recitations, when suddenly the little stout gentleman was observed to turn faint and giddy. They thought it was the smoke, to which he had rather an objection, and so he was carried to the window for fresh air. But it was something far more serious, an apoplectic fit, and the genial old gentleman expired a few hours after under the roof of the Caledonian Hotel, on Adelphi-terrace, where the club meetings are held. Bearing a very remarkable likeness to the accepted pictures of Mr. Pickwick, George Grossmith, though never an actor, was extremely fond of every phase of dramatic society. He was for many years the chief reporter at Bow-street Police Court, and the pioneer of the movement for introducing entertainments into the provinces under the patronage of literary institutions. As a boy at school, my earliest recollections of legitimate amusement were in connection with a bit of fun invented by Grossmith, called "The Dark Races," in which he admirably burlesqued a very common type of lecturer; and we were never so pleased as when it was passed about that George Grossmith was coming to lecture, or rather to amuse, in the Townhall. By carefully calculating his time and studying his distance, this indefatigable gentleman managed to keep his work at Bow-street going, and in the course of the year to travel over the whole of the United Kingdom. These expeditions stocked him with anecdotes of all kinds: he was welcome at the firesides of the chief people in every town he visited, from one end of England to another; and when to the gaiety of these experiences were added the gravity of the scenes daily enacted in the Bow-street Police Court, it may be imagined what an amusing companion such a man would be, and how sincerely he will be missed at the evenings that received so much spirit from his cleverness and geniality. The last time I heard George Grossmith give the "Dark Races" was in the great banquet-room before the Lord Mayor at the Savage Club dinner, and I remember how immensely amused Mr. Gladstone was at this same recitation at the banquet given by the club to the Comédie Française last summer. It is to be hoped that George Grossmith has left behind him the material for a book of recollections, for few have had such a wide insight into men and manners. He leaves behind him two very clever sons, George Grossmith, the popular actor and entertainer, and Weedon Grossmith, a very clever artist, whose pictures will be found at the leading exhibitions.

It has always been a matter of surprise that at the Royal Academy banquet, to which are invited the varied and various representatives of art, one of the sisters should have been so

systematically ignored. Painting, music, sculpture, engraving, literature, and many more have invariably been represented, but the Drama has by intention or accident been left out in the cold, or if invited by proxy, never alluded to in the speech commemorating the combined arts to the goodwill of the company. On one occasion this error was repaired by an invitation to Mr. Henry Irving; but it has been a custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance, although there is and ever has been a strange companionship between painters and the stage, and this friendship has moulded no feather. Artists and actors have ever gone hand-in-hand. At the approaching banquet the "amende honorable" has been made by Sir Frederick Leighton, who, with his fellow-workers in art, has sent an invitation to Mr. John Hare, the manager of the St. James's Theatre and an actor of considerable eminence. Nor would it surprise us if, in the glowing panegyric of the learned President, the Dramatic Muse were lifted by the hand and restored to the niche which she should ever adorn by her beauty, her taste, her influence, and her eloquence.

That must have been a horrible and dramatic scene in the gambling-rooms at Monte Carlo the other evening. It was just at the most animated moment of the play, the clock had struck ten, all the fashionable world assembled was busy staking at *trente et quarante*, or *roulette*, the feverish speculators were busy pricking the cards with a pin and worrying their poor brains over interminable systems, that mysterious silence reigned that is only broken by the click of the whirling ball, the monotonous cry of the impassive croupier, and the chink of the gold upon the soft green cloth, the place was all patchouli and whisperings, when suddenly a report shook the very foundation of the room. Ghastly scenes have happened here before; men have shot themselves over the gambling-table, outside in the shrubberies have been heard the reports of pistols surely declaring some dreadful suicide, but this was far too loud. A heavy clock was blown off the mantelpiece, the huge mirror behind it was smashed to atoms, the glass from the roof overhead came crashing down upon the gaming-table and those encircling it, whereupon there was a stampede and a cry of *sauve qui peut*. Anyone can guess the confusion who understands the composition of such a crowd. Women fainted, men chattered, and amidst the din the only calm figures were those of the croupiers, who remained true to their posts, and guarded the treasures that had been confided to their care. One moment of terror on their part, and the bank before them would have been sacked, the notes stolen, and the piles of gold thrust into a hundred pockets. Such a scramble as this would have been terrible to contemplate. And what had happened? Some cowardly wretch, careless of consequences and indifferent towards results, had placed a tin box, filled with gunpowder, under the gilt clock and exploded it with a slow match. He had calculated on the very disturbance that had occurred, but had evidently counted on a robbery that was prevented by the brave determination of the croupiers. It is sometimes said that there are no dramatic subjects at the hand of the painter. But what a varied scene is here!—the explosion, the disturbance, the shrieking and fainting women, the cruel, hungry faces; and in the centre of the composition these calm-faced croupiers, with nerves unshaken, standing like tigers over their hoards of money. It might be called "Guarding the Gold," and I present the subject and title to one of our rapid painters of incident.

It is a satisfaction to find that someone has been public-spirited enough boldly to summon for furious driving one of those railway carmen who have such a propensity for lashing their horses into a furious gallop and tear along the streets, main or side, it matters little which, utterly indifferent to the safety of foot passengers. They never look to the right hand or the left; they come lumbering round corners, and, independent of the hideous din they create, it requires a very sharp experience of London and its ways to get away from the wheels of these cars of Juggernaut. They evidently pride themselves on their power, and the railway-van is as great a nuisance in the crowded streets as is the steam-launch on the summer river. The one clears the way by the force of steam and the other by the speed of horses and the facility of light springs. It ought to be calculated how many deaths in street accidents are caused by these reckless carmen; the proportion over the ordinary conveyances must be very great, if, indeed, we except the butcher's cart, which is a positive terror in suburban neighbourhoods, and just the place where children are allowed to go out alone and to cross the streets without any protection. Driving with loose rein, these butcher boys urge on their "fiery, untamed steeds," up hill and down dale, and woe to the unfortunate child who is just scampering across the road or turning suddenly round a corner. The carman who was recently summoned was guilty of cruelty to his poor horse as well as of carelessness; but it was the old story—long service and irreproachable character, and a fine that was paid by the company that employed him; so that not much warning is contained in that punishment. The cabmen have acquired a counteracting influence to their old antagonist Mrs. Giacommetti Proddgers, who appears to have "buried the hatchet" and settled down to a very peaceable existence, content to ride and possibly pay a little more than the strictly legal fare—a custom observed by all who patronise this useful and constant form of conveyance. The name of the cabmen's lady friend who provides them with new shelters, a library, and a "knife-and-fork tea" at a popular restaurant is called "Mrs. Trotter," a very curious and inappropriate name for a lady who rides in cabs except on the "lucus à non lucendo" principle. But what's in a name so long as it results in meat teas, warm shelters, and amusing literature?

THE "WORCESTER" CADETS' LIFE-BOAT.

The Thames Nautical Training College was established in 1862, on board an old fifty-gun frigate, H.M.S. Worcester, for which was substituted, three years ago, a larger ship, of 4725 tons burden, lent by the Admiralty, still keeping the old name of the "Worcester." This institution was set on foot by an association of shipowners and other gentlemen interested in our mercantile marine, whose object was the training of cadets for a seafaring life, under an able commander and schoolmasters. The pupils, for whose board and instruction by the year the payment is forty-five or fifty guineas, receive a good English education, with special teaching of navigation, nautical astronomy, practical seamanship, gunnery, marine surveying, drawing, mechanics, and the construction of the steam-engine. The ship is moored in the Thames, off Greenwich, Kent, and has accommodation for about 200 cadets, which number is now fully made up. These young gentlemen lately subscribed for a life-boat to be presented by them to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, of which, and of many similar gifts for its useful work all round the sea-coast of the British Islands, we have frequently had occasion to speak. The ceremony of presenting the "Worcester Cadet Life-Boat" to the representatives of that institution took place on Tuesday week, the life-boat being brought alongside the ship, as is shown in our Illustration, and hailed with three

English sailor-like cheers by the Worcester cadets. The new life-boat received its appropriate name by the sponsorship of Mrs. Smith, wife of the captain superintendent of the training-ship; Admiral Ward represented the National Life-Boat Institution; and amongst the company were Captain Ward, donor of the largest subscription, Captain St. Croix, Captain Boxer, of the Chichester, and Captains Carr and Maitland, representing the committee of the Worcester. Captain Smith was immensely cheered on rising to present the boat, and the references to other good works of the boys of the Worcester were warmly applauded by the visitors. The virtues of the new boat were described by Admiral Ward, and an adjournment was then made to the side of the ship, where Mrs. Smith completed the ceremony by dashing a bottle of wine against the boat's bows. The boat's capabilities for righting herself after being capsized were next exhibited two or three times, affording much pleasure, mingled with wonder, to the enthusiastic cadets. The cadets were then divided into batches, and they stepped into the life-boat, and were rowed round the vessel.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

All the tickets for the second series of tableaux vivants at Cromwell House on May 11 and 12 are sold. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Artists' Orphan Fund.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England and the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland began their annual sessions on Monday.

The report of the board of management of the London Institution announces the continuous increase of its usefulness, its income, and its members.

Lectures illustrated by the lime light, and free to the public, on Jupiter's Satellites and the Planet Saturn, will be given by the Rev. E. Ledger, at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, next Monday, and on May 4, 5, and 7.

The trial of Mr. Jerom Murch and his six colleagues in the direction of the West of England Bank for conspiracy and fraud at the Queen's Bench, Guildhall, was proceeding at the time of our going to press.

On Monday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the Wardens and Court of the Stationers' Company, of which this year the Lord Mayor is the Master, at dinner in the long parlour of the Mansion House.

Last Saturday was the opening day of what promises to be an eventful and busy season for the Volunteers of the Home District, upwards of 10,000 of all ranks being under arms during the afternoon and evening, engaged in preparation for the annual Government inspections and brigade drills, which begin this month and will be continued till the end of August.

An interesting addition to the Zoological Society's collection in Regent's Park has recently been made in the shape of a Cape hunting-dog (*Lycoon Pictus*), presented to the society by Mr. C. Ernest Pope, of Alice, Victoria East, Cape Colony. The young king penguin acquired by the society in November last in down plumage has assumed its adult dress, and is a remarkably fine bird.

There was a bulky passenger by the Great Western Railway on Monday. A whale, weighing three tons, caught at St. Ives, Cornwall, and consigned to a fish-salesman at Billingsgate, arrived at Paddington by the mail-train in the morning. The whale was packed in a long truck. At Paddington it was transferred to a heavy waggon drawn by three horses, and conveyed to Billingsgate.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society last Saturday the following nine candidates were balloted for and duly elected Fellows of the society:—The Earl of Aberdeen, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D., L.S.A., Mrs. Marrant Baker, Miss F. E. Carter, Mrs. G. A. Sieveking, Mrs. H. Lamley, Mr. E. J. Physick, Mr. J. C. Nelson, and Mr. H. G. Smith.

The beds on the upper terraces of the Inner Temple Gardens have been planted with tulips, and consequently present a very pretty appearance. That portion of the Middle Temple Gardens leading from the Thames Embankment to the fountain has also this year been enlivened with a display of the same plants, conspicuous among these being several beds of golden-coloured flowers.

The first racing yacht ever built "above bridge" was launched on Monday afternoon from within a stone-throw of Old Battersea Bridge. She has been built from a design of Mr. J. Beaver-Webb, and under the immediate supervision of that gentleman. The new yacht is named the Freda, and is owned by Mr. T. G. Freke, of Grosvenor-gardens. She is a notable addition to the 20-ton racing class, and the whole of her ballast (17½ tons) is carried on the keel.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in April was 88,457, of whom 48,310 were in workhouses and 40,147 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 3584, 5876, and 5068 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 839, of whom 633 were men, 169 women, and 37 children.

Last Saturday the thirty-ninth Anniversary of St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, was held. At the luncheon in the hall the Rev. Canon Cromwell, the Principal, presided. He stated that the results of the examinations, during the past two years especially, showed a high rate of attainments on the part of the students. A concert was given in the evening. Since the foundation of the College, in 1841, nearly 1600 schoolmasters have been trained for work.

The Vestry of Bermondsey has approved of plans for the erection of a Townhall, to be raised on a freehold site situate at Neckinger-road, near Spa-road Railway Station. The building, which it is estimated will cost nearly £10,000, will consist of a council chamber for Vestry meetings, administrative offices, and a large public hall, and a plot of land is reserved for a public reading-room and library, the expense of which the ratepayers will be asked to sanction at an early date. Messrs. Elkington and Sons are the architects.

By the liberality of Mrs. Robert Trotter, a lady who has exhibited in various ways a practical interest in the moral and social welfare of cabmen, a commodious and well-furnished shelter was on Tuesday substituted for the wooden building that has for some time done duty at Clements' Lane. After the formality of opening, the men on the rank were entertained at a "knife-and-fork tea" at Carr's Restaurant hard by. In the new shelter provision is made for a small library, for which books of an entertaining character are solicited.

Mr. J. Creed Meredith, LL.D., has been appointed one of the Secretaries of the Royal Irish University.

Instructions have been given to the Blanche, or other ship of war, shortly expected at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to cruise from lat. 48 to 50 as far as long. 36, and remaining a fortnight after passing the banks of Newfoundland, in search of any trace of the Atalanta.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday last Madame Albani made her third appearance this season, the opera having been "Faust," in which that excellent artist sustained the character of Margherita with undiminished charm and brilliancy, and with even enhanced dramatic power; the former characteristics having been specially manifested in the bravura Jewel-song and the following music of the Garden scene; and the latter in the tragical situations of the death of Valentino, Margherita's penitence in the Cathedral scene, and her dying remorse in the Prison. Mlle. Pasqua was the Siebel, and Signor Gayarré again the Faust. Signor Vidal, who only joined this company last year, repeated his performance as Mefistofele with greater effect than before. He has progressed, both vocally and dramatically. The cast was otherwise a very familiar one, having included Mlle. Ghiotti as Marta, Signor Cotogni as Valentino, and Signor Ragner as Wagner.

On the previous Thursday "Le Prophète" was given, with Madame Scalchi as Fides—a character first undertaken by her in 1878, since when her performance has greatly improved by the modification of a declamatory energy that was before occasionally somewhat excessive. Madame Scalchi produced a marked impression in several instances, particularly in the scene in which Fides appears as a mendicant in the square of Munster, in the still greater situation in the cathedral when disowned by her son after his coronation, and in the final scene of reconciliation with him. As Berta, Mlle. Valleria contributed to the general efficiency of the cast, her singing in the duet with Fides, in the third act, having been a valuable feature. Signor Gayarré's John of Leyden still ranks as one of his finest performances. Again, that artist gave great effect to the recital of John's dream, his appeal to Count Oberthur, the scene with the Anabaptists, that with Fides in the cathedral, and the reckless music in the final banquetting revelry. The cast included Signor Silvestri as Oberthur, and Signori Corsi, Sclara, and Capponi as the three Anabaptists. The splendour of the Coronation scene, with its processional pageantry, was again a remarkable display of stage magnificence.

On Monday "Les Huguenots" was given, with Mlle. Turolla (for the first time here) as Valentina, in which arduous character that meritorious artist sang with much effect, particularly in the great duet with Raoul. The cast was otherwise a more or less familiar one, having included Mlle. Schou as Margherita di Valois, Madame Scalchi as the Page, Signor Gayarré as Raoul, Signor Vidal as Marcello, and Signor Cotogni as Count di Nevers. Signor Reszke, the new basso, of whom we have already spoken, was the Count di San Bris, and was again well received.

On Tuesday M. Engel made his first appearance, his début having been postponed in consequence of his hoarseness: his place—as Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor"—having then been suddenly filled by Signor Carpi, as recorded at the time. The character sustained by M. Engel on Tuesday was that of Manrico in "Il Trovatore." Some excess of tremolo may doubtless be attributed to the nervousness natural on a first appearance. As the opera progressed, however, the impression made by the new singer improved, especially in the music of the third act, and still more in the duet with Leonora and that with Azucena, near the end of the opera. M. Engel was to appear again on Thursday as Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor," when further opportunity will be afforded for judging of his merits. The part of Leonora in Tuesday's performance was admirably sustained by that excellent artist Mlle. Valleria, who sang finely throughout the opera. Signor Graziani was the Count di Luna and Mlle. Somino the Inez, and subordinate parts were also filled as before. Signor Vianesi again conducted with skill.

"La Sonnambula" was announced for this (Saturday) evening, with Madame Albani as Amina, and a repetition of "Faust" for Monday, with the same artist again as Margherita.

THE BACH SOCIETY.

The second concert of the fifth season took place last week, and could then only be briefly referred to. The selection—which was one of special interest—opened with a very fine "Magnificat" by Bach, one of four such movements that have been published by the German Bach Society. It is written for four-part chorus and orchestra, and was given for the first time in London on this occasion. A still more important feature was the first hearing in London of the greatest of all Cherubini's Masses, that in D minor, produced in 1811, and revised by the composer some years later. It is the longest of all existing masses, occupying about an hour and a half in performance. The interest of the work is, however, sustained by the continued flow of genius and the combination of beauty and science which it presents throughout. It would be impossible to specify all the numerous points worthy of admiration in this grand and elaborate work; and it must suffice now to say that among the many pieces that produced a marked impression were the choral "Gloria;" the graceful trio, "Gratias agimus;" the impressive choral "Qui tollis," "Cum sancto," and "Credo;" the melodious sestet, for solo voices, "Et incarnatus;" the sublime "Crucifixus," with its wonderful use of the choral unison; the scientific "Amen" chorus which closes the Nicene creed; the beautiful "Benedictus" for vocal quartet, and the reposeful "Agnus Dei" and "Dona nobis," with which the mass ends. The work was very finely given in all its details, solo, orchestral, and choral. The vocal soloists were Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mlle. Hohenschild, Mr. Shakespeare, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Beckett.

Beethoven's setting of Goethe's "Meeresstille" for chorus and orchestra, and Mendelssohn's music to the same poet's "First Walpurgis-night," formed the second part of this most interesting concert. The solos in the last-named work were well sung by Mlle. Hohenschild, Mr. Shakespeare, Herr Henschel, and Mr. F. Pownall. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted, with great efficiency. Herr Straus was the leading violinist and Mr. T. Pettitt presided at the organ.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns—the usual supplement to the close of the series of Saturday afternoon concerts—took place last week, when Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony" was finely given; the programme having also included the same composer's choral fantasia, the pianoforte part excellently played by Miss A. Mehlig; Mendelssohn's violin concerto; and a fantasia by Ernst, brilliantly executed by M. Sauret; Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser;" Handel's "Largo," as scored by Mr. Helmesberger; and vocal pieces contributed by Madame Hahn-Friedlander (who was well received on her first appearance in England), Mrs. Osgood, Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. H. Kearton, and Signor Foli. Mr. Manns was warmly greeted at the commencement and the close of the concert.

The Crystal Palace summer season begins this (Saturday) afternoon with a concert combining operatic, ballad, and military music. Mesdames Marie Roze, Trebelli, and Patey,

Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli are announced as solo vocalists; and the Crystal Palace band and those of the Coldstream and Scots Guards will contribute to the performances. Italian operas are to be given—by arrangement with Mr. Gye, of the Royal Italian Opera—on Wednesdays, May 5 and 12, June 2 and 16, and July 7 and 15; and Popular Ballad Concerts by eminent vocalists are announced for Saturdays, May 8, 15, and 22, and June 5 and 12. On June 19 and 26—the period of the Handel Festival—two special Saturday afternoon classical concerts are to be given, for the advantage of country visitors to the festival.

The second of the new series of Mr. John Boosey's afternoon ballad concerts took place at St. James's Hall last Saturday, the programme having been of the usual attractive nature. The third concert is announced for May 8.

The second matinée of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday, with Madame Montigny-Rémaury as pianist.

This week's miscellaneous concerts have included those of Mlle. Isidor (an Italian prima-donna), and the third matinée of Madame Viard-Louis (the well-known pianist) on Monday; and a concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, in aid of the fund of the Covent-Garden Life-Boat fund.

The last subscription concert of the Brixton Choral Society took place on Thursday night at the Angell Town Institution. Spohr's oratorio "Calvary" was performed, the principal solos by Madame Emma Beasley, Misses Hamilton and Young, Messrs. Dudley Thomas, Hutchinson, Nettleship, Jekyll, and Pope, supported by a well-trained chorus, under the conductorship of Mr. W. Lemare.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Wednesday evening, when a manuscript overture by Mr. C. E. Stephens—entitled "A Recollection of the Past"—was performed for the first time. The programme also included Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, Cherubini's overture to "Les Abencerrages," Mozart's concerto for two pianofortes (played by Miss Mehlig and Mr. Walter Bache); and Herr Max Bruch's first violin concerto, executed by M. Sauret.

Yesterday (Friday) evening the final concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-eighth season took place, being the last performance given by the Society in Exeter Hall. The oratorio announced was Handel's "Israel in Egypt," with Miss Annie Marriott, Mrs. Suter, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. H. Cross as solo vocalists.

The second of the new series of Mr. Ganz's orchestral concerts—at St. James's Hall—takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when the selection will include Beethoven's "Pastoral symphony," an overture ("Penthesilea") by Goldmark, M. Saint-Saëns's Pianoforte Concerto in D major (performed by himself), and vocal pieces rendered by Mr. Sims Reeves.

A performance of Mr. F. H. Cowen's dramatic cantata, "The Corsair," is to take place (for the first time in London) at St. James's Hall next Wednesday evening. The work was produced, with great success, at the Birmingham Festival of 1876.

The first of Messrs. J. Ludwig and H. Danbert's Chamber concerts will be given at the Royal Academy of Music this (Saturday) night; their next on the 15th.

Miss Jessie Morison's Pianoforte Recital is announced for Wednesday afternoon, the 12th inst., at St. James's Hall.

Miss Charlotte Thudichum has gained the Parepa-Rosa Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music; Mr. C. S. Macpherson that of Sterndale Bennett. The Lady Goldsmid Scholarship for lady pianists has been awarded to Dinah Shapley. The "Low" prize purse of ten guineas for female violinists was gained by Kathleen Watts. The competition for the Llewelyn Thomas Gold Medal for sopranos also took place on the same occasion, and the medal was awarded to Matilda Robinson. The Evill prize purse of ten guineas for tenors was awarded to Benjamin Davies.

THEATRES.

Considerable interest has been excited by the reappearance of Mr. Dion Boucicault at the Adelphi in the part of Conn, the peasant hero of the popular play of "The Shaughraun," in which the actor-author has established a special reputation. The play itself is not one of the best of Mr. Boucicault's productions, and certainly not so original as "The Colleen Bawn" and "Arrah-na-Pogue," to which in the general cast of the characters and some other particulars it is very similar. It must be regarded therefore as a paler reflection of the preceding dramas; but such is the artistic skill with which the later play is constructed that, notwithstanding the recollections that it awakens, it is self-sustained by reason of its completeness as a whole and the attractiveness of its component parts. It is also especially remarkable for ingenuity in stage contrivances, which have always an interest for spectators, as a distinct class amidst audiences, who require something to see as well as to hear. The characters have been competently cast, though not so suitably as on previous occasions. Mr. Henry Neville was Captain Molynceux, Miss Bella Pateman Claire Ffolliott, and Mr. James Fernandez Father Dolan. Mr. E. H. Brooke was interesting as Robert Ffolliott. The Kinchella of Mr. J. W. Ford is good, and Mr. Robert Pateman as Harvey Duff is effective. The part of Moya, usually played by Mrs. Boucicault, is now fairly interpreted by Miss Lydia Foote. Mrs. O'Kelly is admirably represented by Mrs. Alfred Mellon. These are the principal rôles, but the minor ones were judiciously rendered, and all merit various degrees of commendation. The scenery, by Mr. Julian Hicks, is not only appropriate but picturesque, and well calculated to add to the attractions of the revival.

Mr. F. Hollingshead has selected a series of almost obsolete dramas for occasional representation at the Gaiety, leading it off with Lillo's famous "George Barnwell." The plan seems to have been undertaken in the spirit of irony; nevertheless, it attracted last week a numerous audience to a morning performance, and may be instructive to a large class of playgoers, and lead to a profitable comparison of the very different styles characteristic of the drama of the past and of the present; in which may be noted some progress in popular intelligence, notwithstanding the obvious shortcomings of many modern attempts. There is a great improvement at any rate in the moral and literary tone, which is less inflated and in better taste.

On Monday a great experiment was made at New Sadler's Wells; not with a newly revived Shakspearean, but a Mormon drama. The theatre has been surrendered for a time to American influence, and Mr. McKee Rankin has been permitted to place upon its stage the "famous play" of Joaquin Miller, entitled "The Danites," which for the past three years, we are told, has been performed in all the chief cities of the United States. The title of the play has reference to a Mormon institution called "the Tribe of Dan"—a body of men appointed by the church to avenge any injuries which it may suffer, and to advance its interests by means of assassination. They have been guilty of many atrocities.

The Danites in the play are two—Bill Hickman (Mr. M. V. Lingham) and Hezekiah Carter (Mr. George B. Waldron)—who are charged with the task of avenging the death of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, by the extermination of the family of Williams. One only of the doomed race remains—Nancy Williams, who becomes the heroine of the play, and whose character is supported by Mrs. McKee Rankin, the wife of the enterprising manager, to whom we are indebted for the production of this novelty. Nancy Williams resorts to disguise, and seeks safety in California, as a youth among the miners, who regard him as a sort of poet, and who is patronised by Alexander McKee, otherwise called "Sandy," who is described as "a painter, a sculptor, a mighty moralist, a man who could not write his own name," and who is of sufficient importance to the action to be represented by Mr. McKee Rankin himself. The rôle is one certainly of great importance, and is acted with adequate intelligence and power. Mr. Rankin is a man of thews and sinews, looks strong and brave, and speaks and acts with vigour and purpose. He and his rude companions are visited by a superior kind of woman, who seeks refuge among them, and at once fascinates the entire population of the log-cabins of the district. Her name is Hulda Brown, a widow, and evidently an eminently worthy person. Sandy is attracted towards her, and succeeds in becoming her husband. But in the midst of the group is the disguised Nancy Williams, who passes for a young man, and is protected by the newly-married lady, who has discovered her secret. Their intimacy is suspected by these uncultivated miners, who strive to make Sandy jealous, and almost succeed. On the whole, however, he behaves himself well under the circumstances, yet he suffers severely and, as we think unnecessarily, since his wife and her protégée had only to explain the matter and his anxiety would have ceased. But Nancy's secret is kept, and not explained until the fifth act, when the two Danite avengers appear for the last time, and are tried and punished by Lynch law, one William Wise (Mr. E. M. Holland) being the self-elected judge on the occasion. Her safety thus secured, Nancy Williams resumes her female attire, and the curtain falls. Such is the play, which affects in its development to give "the peculiar dialect, manners, and customs" of Californian miners, and which is illustrated by some splendid specimens of Californian scenery, stated to be correctly painted, and illustrative of the mountain ranges and log-cabins of the miners, derived from models representing the actual places where the incidents are supposed to have occurred. Thomas W. Hall and assistants are the artists. There is an elaborate scene to each act, comprising the following subjects—the dawn of day among the mountains, the howling wilderness saloon, the widow's cabin in the heart of the Sierras, Sandy's cabin, realising the home life of the miners, with the baby in the cradle, and a heathen Chinese servant, Washee-Washee (Mr. Harry Hawk), for its attendant, and, finally, Billy Piper's log-cabin among the giant trees of the Golden Gulch. These are decided attractions. The numerous characters are filled by Mr. Rankin's company, which during the three years of the performance has acted the piece throughout the length and breadth of the New World. One difficulty lies in the way of its popularity—that is, the dialect, which is rendered, we fear, more unintelligible than it might have been. On the other hand, every character is so distinctly and carefully delineated that the drama, as a whole, may serve as a study of Californian life and Mormon practice. The house was well and even fashionably attended. It is probable that the performance will attract even West-End playgoers.

Mr. H. J. Byron has written a new burlesque for the Olympic, under the name of "Trovatore; or, Larks with a Libretto," which was produced on Monday. Some of the "larks" indulged in with the "libretto" appeared to a part of the audience unwarrantable, and considerable disapprobation was expressed. A new burlesque was likewise produced at the Royalty, entitled "Cupid," the music for it having been very successfully composed and arranged by Mr. Barrow; certainly, it was very distinctly approved of by an evidently sympathetic audience.

Mr. George Grossmith, whose abilities as a public reader and reciter were so well known in London and the provinces, died suddenly on Saturday night. He was about sixty years of age, and had greatly endeared himself to a large circle of friends by his amiable and genial manners.

Mr. Stephen Massett has drawn crowded houses at the Diamond-Fields, South Africa, with his readings and recitations, the papers speaking very highly of his performances. He leaves for England on May 4, in the Conway Castle, of the Donald Currie line.

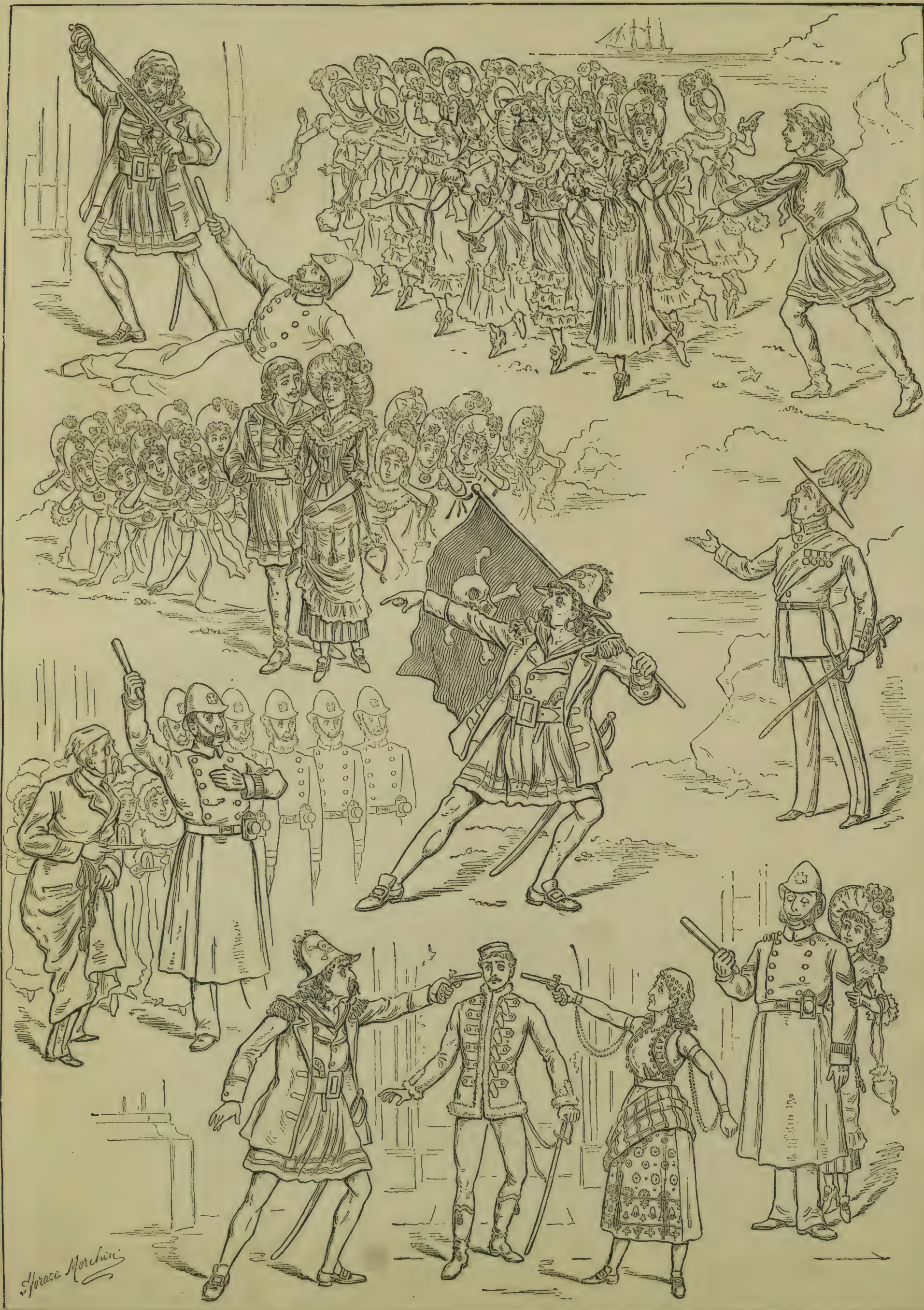
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

This new comic operetta, the play written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the music composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, which has been performed, during the past four weeks, at the Opéra Comique Theatre in the Strand, was described in the Number of our Journal published on the 10th ult. Some of its lively pieces of burlesque acting have been sketched by one of our Artists for a page of outline Engravings presented to the readers of this week's publication. We observe, in the left-hand upper corner, the formidable figure of the Pirate King, who has floored the Sergeant of Police. His former apprentice, the interesting youth Frederick, a most conscientious hero of romance, who has gone over to the side of legal honesty and social order, appears at the opposite corner, enthusiastically making love to Mabel, the leader of a band of lovely girls, footing it each with one shoe off to paddle in the salt water upon "these yellow sands" of the wild seashore. The father of this young lady, Major-General Stanley, a gallant and distinguished military officer of unimpeachable dignity, is seen below, haranguing the forces in a tone of expostulation, which is probably justified by the exigencies of the situation, and by the family secrets that he has upon his mind. He endeavours to plead for the release of the innocent maidens by declaring himself an orphan, as well as their father, knowing that the pirates have sworn never to harm anything that belongs to an orphan; and it is just like them. In the scene delineated at the bottom of the page, we behold the Pirate King and his female accomplice on the point of taking summary vengeance for the betrayal of their cause, but saved from perpetrating a murder by the intervention of the police. All the malefactors repent and forsake their criminal practices, and we are very much amused.

The High Court meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters will be held this year at Nottingham.

The Royal Agricultural College diploma has been conferred, together with the Ducie Gold Medal, on Charles Frederick Hope, of Stratton, near Cirencester.

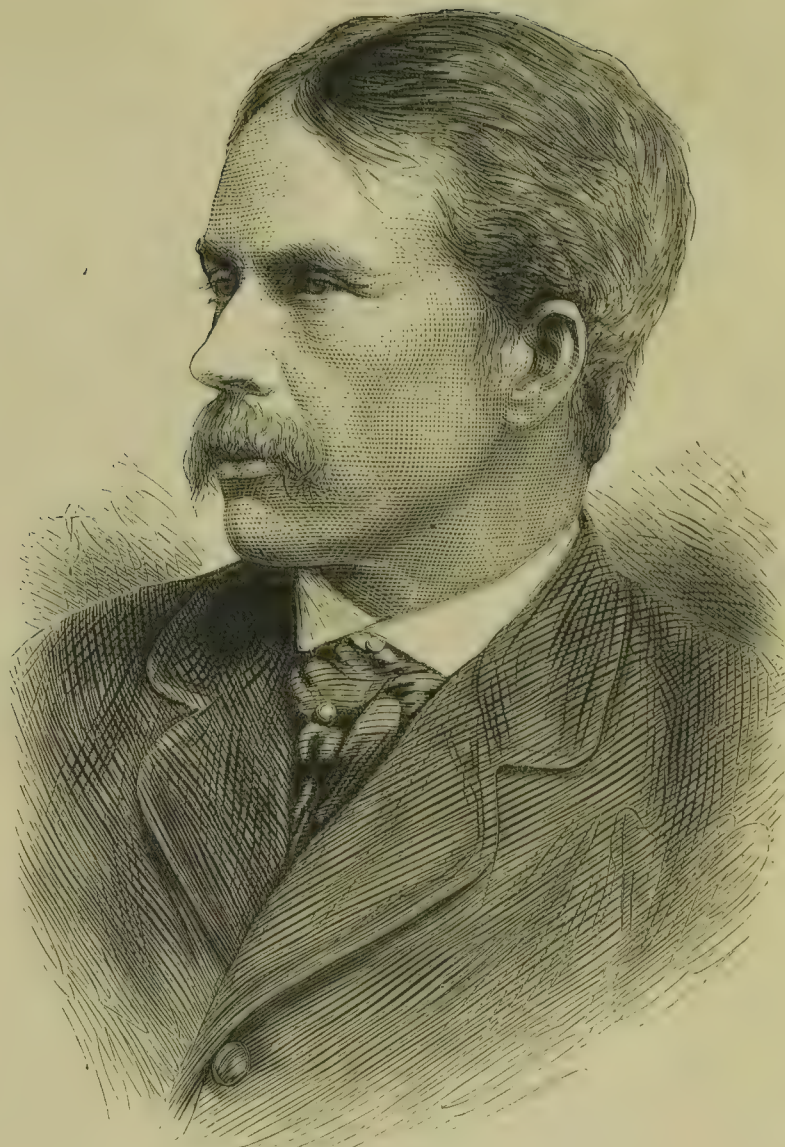
Lord Northbrook, the First Lord of the Admiralty, presided on Tuesday afternoon at the opening of a large school close to Winchester, of which his Lordship is president. It is intended for the education of the children of the middle classes of this country.



SKETCHES FROM "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE," AT THE OPÉRA COMIQUE.—SEE PAGE 427.



MR. HUBERT HERKOMER, A.R.A.



MR. G. H. BOUGHTON, A.R.A.

ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

HUBERT HERKOMER, A.R.A.

This vigorous, fertile, and versatile painter was born in 1849, at Waal, in Bavaria—a country whence he has drawn many of his subjects. His father, who is a skilful wood-carver, emigrated with his family, in 1851, to the United States, but in 1857 sought to improve his fortunes in England, and settled in Southampton. As a boy, Hubert was hindered much in his education by ill-health and poverty; but at thirteen he entered the Art-School at Southampton, and won a bronze medal there. In 1865 he went to Munich with his father (who had been commissioned to carve copies of figures by Peter Vischer), and while there the young artist was aided in his studies by Professor Echter. In 1866 he entered the schools at South Kensington, but after five months was obliged to return to Southampton, where he was instrumental in establishing a drawing-school for the study of the living model; and at Christmas of that year he and the young artists associated with him held an exhibition of their works, in which he sold his first picture. In 1867 he went again to South Kensington for a few months, and in the following year he established himself in the village of Hythe, and there painted two pictures (struggling, as he had done all along, with rare courage and perseverance against poverty and hardship), and exhibited them the next year at the Dudley Gallery. He then came to London, and occupied himself successfully with water-colour painting and designing for the wood engraver. In 1871 Mr. Herkomer was invited to join the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and to the gallery of this society, and subsequently to the Grosvenor and the Academy, he has contributed many drawings, chiefly of Bavarian subjects, and latterly some with figures or portraits about the scale of nature. The oil-picture "After the Toil of the Day," in the Academy Exhibition of 1873, extended his reputation and prepared the way for "The Last Muster," the memorable picture of Chelsea pensioners, which, after appearing in the Lecture-Room at Burlington House in 1875, figured at the great Paris Exhibition of 1878, and was there awarded one of the two grand medals of honour carried off by the English school. Recently the artist has turned his attention to etching and other branches of practice, and some efforts in these directions we shall have occasion to notice next week. Mr. Herkomer plays what we may call his national instrument, the zither, to perfection, and claims to possess mesmeric power.

GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, A.R.A.

This painter—of most sympathetic, graceful mind, if not perfect as an executant—was born in Norfolk, in 1836. His family went to America about 1839, and he spent some years at Albany, in New York, where, without masters, he began the study of art. He sold one of his earliest works to the American Art-Union in 1853, and on the proceeds came to London and pursued his art-studies here for several months. He then returned to Albany, whence he removed to New York, and there remained two years. He first exhibited at the National Academy, in 1858, a picture entitled "Winter Twilight." The following year he went to Paris to study and copy, and in 1861 removed to London, where he has since mostly resided. English pastoral scenes,

with figures in idyllic combination, often from the life of our great grandmothers and fathers, or from rural and "tramp" life in the present day, reminiscences of Breton peasant life, sweet female figures, and touching episodes from the early history of the New England Puritans, not unfrequently illustrative of Longfellow—these and other cognate subjects of pathos and gentle fancy have employed this artist's pencil and won him a reputation, which is at least as high on the other side of the Atlantic as on this. Mr. Boughton has frequently exhibited at the National Academy of New York, and was made a member of that Academy in 1871.

The Portrait of Mr. Herkomer is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry; and that of Mr. Boughton from one by Messrs. Fradelle and Marshall.

THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

It is a relief and a pleasure to come to this Exhibition—an unusually good one—from the glaring obtrusiveness and coarseness of much that assails the eye at Burlington House, where so many, out-Heroding Herod, strive to "kill" their neighbours' pictures. Water colour is unquestionably a medium of limited capabilities compared to oil-painting; but it has this one great recommendation, invaluable in our school—that it almost compels some moderation, refinement, and finish.

The veteran president, Sir John Gilbert, to whom change of medium is not loss of power, contributes the most elaborate drawing he has exhibited for some years, "The Battle of the Standard," and a smaller one, representing "Prisoners" (21) conducted by a mediæval band through a wild country, which, although the intense blues of the distance are somewhat out of key, has a largeness of style and indicates a command of a scale of rich, harmonious landscape colour and effect that many a professional landscapist might envy. The large drawing depicts, not the actual "Battle," but Rasul, or Ranulph, one of the many Bishops of Durham who were of the true Church militant, reading the absolution to the army assembled before the ecclesiastical standard set up by the English which gave its name to the battle fought at Elferston, now Northallerton, in 1138, between Stephen of England and David I. of Scotland. The standard, consisting of the mast of a vessel supporting a large Crucifix, beneath which is the consecrated Host and three banners of English saints, is fixed in a red car (on which the Bishop stands) drawn by oxen. Franklins and kearns kneel in the foreground, and all around is a forest of lances and fluttering pennons borne by mounted knights and men-at-arms, which, with the smoke of a fire behind the car, partially obstructs the view of the distant wolds. We need not say that, accepting some decorative conventionality, the composition is skilful, and the free handling, rich colouring, and effect most picturesque. Flanking the post of honour occupied by this work are two drawings by another veteran, Edward Duncan, which betray no sign of failing powers. The one, all golden sunshine, shows an outward-bound ship making from shore, all sails set against a reluctant wind, her pennant still "looking back," in the quoted words of Moore, "to that dear isle 'twas leaving." The other, all grey and grim, depicts a ship, its fate in contrast to the last, wrecked off the Mumbles

Head. The artist sends a second wreck picture in his best manner: "The North Berwick Life-Boat going out to a Vessel in Distress" (25).

To another post of honour is assigned the best drawing we have seen by F. Powell—a large view of the solitary "Ailsa Craig," with its crumbling cliffs rising sheer out of the sea, and its green brow wreathed with silver cloudlets. The general effect is pure and true, and the rendering of the water specially remarkable. With little of the tendency to photographic rigidity observable in previous works, and from which the smaller drawing of a boat "Scudding" (110)—admirable as it is—is not perhaps exempt, the momentum of the waves, here, their changeable masses, and the accidents of their surface, particularly the network of foam left in the track of their breaking crests, are wrought out with a closeness of observation that could scarcely have been surpassed had the waves stood still for the painter's leisure. Opposite this is a drawing, by Henry Wallis, of the choristers of the cathedral at Bruges, in their lace frocks and black tippets, turned towards the altar in their stalls, chanting "Vespers." The subject has little interest; and although there is a nice feeling for tone in the heads, the execution is not what may fairly be expected. More sympathetic and otherwise superior is the small drawing (214) of an author of the last century seated in his garret; suggested by Dr. Johnson's description of the economic life possible for the literary men of his day. The peach-blossom coat reminds one of Goldsmith; but this is not poor Goldy's profile, and the figure, if erect, would be seven feet high. In the doorway, smiling archly in a glint of light, is the quaint little daughter of the landlady carefully bearing a newly "got up" shirt—for it is "clean shirt day."

Three new Associates, Messrs. Walter Field, Ernest A. Waterlow, and Thomas J. Watson, have lately been elected. The society owes much to the father of the first-named for his honorary services as their solicitor, and now that the son has won a footing in their ranks we trust his progress in art will be accelerated. We select two of his drawings for their delicacy—"Outside the Mountains, Cumberland" (40), and "A Watering-Place." E. A. Waterlow had already made his mark elsewhere as a young landscape-painter in a vigorous style, and a good colourist, from whom much is to be expected. Of the two drawings, Nos. 171 and 177, we prefer the latter, called "A Day of Rest"—a farmer's grey Dobbin, put out to his Sunday's grass, standing among succulent herbage, and regarding his fine Roman nose complacently in a pond. T. J. Watson, brother of J. D. Watson, already a member (see No. 73), is a manly, honest painter, but who slightly inclines to heaviness in the shadows. He is fairly represented in "The Miller's Home" (175). Another recent accession (though not so recent), H. M. Herbert, is doing well in his London subjects: take "Oxford-street" (169), near the Marble Arch, for instance, the afternoon sun suffusing the atmosphere in its normal condition of smoky, foggy, and dusty impurity; and "St. James's Park on a Frosty Morning" (44). To regulate the delicate gradations in these drawings is not easy. Tom Lloyd, too, is gaining strength without loss of brilliancy; witness "Summer-Noon" (170), two aquatic young ladies reposing on the bank of a backwater, one having slung herself in a hammock. Otto Weber acquits himself as the very able animal-painter that he is in "A Moment of Rest" (84)—a

plough-team, admirable alike in the drawing and modelling of the horses and the colouring of their coats. Thorne Whaithe attains a breadth and truth of aspect, by simple determinate means, to a degree that may be pronounced masterly in "Halfway House" (3), an open landscape, dotted with farmstead, church, and harvesters, with a passing shower, and girls resting by a miniature bridge over a brooklet. The sky, however, is a little thin and raw.

For grace and naïveté of motive, not less than for a delicacy of manipulation that is equal to that of Frederick Walker, if inferior to his in "style," and for a charm that is at once romantic yet delightfully familiar, there is nothing here to compare with the tiny works of Mrs. Allingham. All are exquisite. See the stately and beautiful, yet sad-looking, great "Lady of the Manor" (282), in parley with two poor little children, brother and sister, one of whom (touching his forehead) has been gathering sticks in the park or forest of her domain, the other plucking wild flowers. Or turn to that bedside of "The Convalescent" (255), asleep at last, the violets fallen on the coverlet from her relaxed fingers, and the morning light discovering her fair attendant sister—dozing, too, in a chair by her pillow, exhausted by long watching, and evidences of whose loving care and pious tending lie on the table behind. Simply delightful, we can but repeat, are likewise "The Primrose Wood, Kent" (277), with children gathering the star-like, tender, clustering flowers; the lovely view over "Gomshall Marsh, Surrey" (224); the careful portraiture of the quaint "White Horse Inn, at Shere, Surrey" (210); and the pretty "Young Student" (273). Higher praise than we have been able to offer before is also due to another lady, Mrs. H. Coleman Angell, for her still-life. We may say of the "Chrysanthemums" (217) and "Raspberries" (227), among other examples, that they are simpler and less mannered in method, and far freer in handling than similar works by William Hunt, while they are almost as illuſively true and brilliant in colour. Arthur H. Marsh sends a large striking drawing (187) of Northumbrian fisherwomen trudging through snow, laden with their great creels, and buffeted by a bitter wind. The faces, with their expressions witnessing to the cruel cold, are so well painted that the artist may be advised to try his hand upon a subject of more general interest. Several of the younger painters not yet mentioned are represented in works of merit and promise—to wit, Norman Taylor in "Flooded Out" (96), a farmer wading from his cottage through a rising river with his family, the nearest group, however, being the least happy; J. Parker, in No. 166, a party of laughing girls gathering field peas; Mr. Walter Duncan in No. 39, a priest relating a legend to a couple of gaping armed retainers; E. F. Brewtall in "The Honey-moon" (17), a young English couple being rowed in a gondola through a Venetian canal; W. E. Walker in "On the Wharfe—a Day in March" (118), which has much truth to nature; R. Barnes in "Out of School" (134), a little girl and boy under a huge umbrella: a decided advance; Arthur Hopkins in "A Fisherman's Garden" (182), very well done; E. Buckman in No. 197—a droll drawing of boys in an inextricable tangle scrambling for halfpence on Yarmouth Pier; as also A. Goodwin, W. M. Hale, and Miss Clara Montalba—her smallest drawing (233) being the most complete. It is time, however, to turn to the works of members of longer standing, several of whom are in force.

Carl Haag has exhibited larger works but nothing superior to those he now sends; indeed, his power as a colourist seems to have sensibly augmented. So full and satisfying is the impression of the Cairene interior subject, No. 237, that we involuntarily think of it, not as "only a drawing," and therefore with a sort of implied apology, but as a "picture" in the full sense, with no underthought as to the medium or material. An old Egyptian is singing a ballad, accompanying himself on a primeval type of violin or viol, to a girl on the divan by his side smoking her hookah, and another seated cross-legged before him discussing her nargileh. The colouring throughout is superb. In "The Sphinx of Gezech and the Pyramid of Cheops" (121) the physiognomy of the former and the vast flight of granite blocks forming the acclivity of the latter, as it rises far into the sapphire sky, are realised to our senses and mind more vividly than we ever remember them to have been before, often as they have been painted. In the head of "A Friendly Zulu" (113), we again recognise a freshened zest for colour, particularly in the feathers and bead necklace. Alfred Newton repeats the readvance of last year in a large highly effective drawing, "The Mountain Pass" (34)—i.e., Glencoe—with the sun blazing down the valley and glittering on the ledges, wet with mist, while the evening shades gathering behind a shoulder of the range to the left disclose the nascent moon. T. M. Richardson has also a large drawing of "Glencoe" (17), from a different point of view, but it owes too much of its effectiveness to a conventional stereotyped scheme of colouring. E. A. Goodall sends a more than ordinarily important and elaborate representation of the magnificent "Interior of the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Cairo" (106), looking towards the noble arch of the east recess, with worshippers kneeling and standing, their shoes put off, about the spacious area. This artist is so conscientious, painstaking, and tastefully reserved in all he does, that we hesitate to suggest a possible fault; still we think that the sunlight of Egypt (judging by the analogy of that of Southern Italy) while developing colour in fullest intensity, would yield stronger contrasts of shadow with more cutting edges and (in accordance with the physiological law of the complementaries) of bluer tone. Other more or less large characteristic drawings are S. Read's "Interior of Burgos Cathedral" (193), looking past the crossing, with its lofty lantern, its rich stall-work, elaborate bronze grille, and sumptuous altar-piece; O. W. Brierly's portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh's good ship "The Black Prince" (158) encountering a gale in the Atlantic; a head, nearly lifesize, by W. C. T. Dobson—a modification of his customary model, with flowers in her hair, christened "Flora" (128)—broad and beautiful in the flesh tones but requiring emendation of the modelling of mouth and eyes; H. Moore's "Beaching Boats" (131) from out a tumbling sea, under a rolling sky; "Kynance Cove on a Summer Day" (100), by S. P. Jackson, serene in feeling as in effect, and, like other of his varied contributions, continuing recent progress.

Birket Foster's "The Corn-Field" (109) is an example of the kind he has long taught us to expect; but the artist is to be congratulated on the extension of his range of subject to which two large drawings here bear testimony—an elaborately careful delineation of the "West Portal of Rheims Cathedral" (54)—a portal as gloriously rich as it is delicately intricate, and an equally careful and elaborate view of "Venice from the Guidecca" (24), a point of view of the fairy city, which artists should more often select, enlivened by fishing and transport *barches*, their sails gaily painted with saints and emblems. Every detail of this wondrously picturesque panorama is "made out" with extreme distinctness, but this distinctness of the parts causes the impression of the whole to be distracting, and the lights are strangely chalky and cold; Iceland could not be colder than this Venice. Alfred Hunt has three small refined views from his favourite Rokeby and the Greta Valley, with less peculiarity of technique than is his wont.

G. P. Boyce has two small realistic tenderly executed views at "Thorpe, Derbyshire" (151) and "Shillingford, on the Thames" (232); and Alfred Fripp contents himself with a single, very delicate, and otherwise capital little drawing "Every Little Helps" (263); a Devonshire fisherman digging his potato and cabbage garden, aided by his wife; the eldest daughter charged with the family washing, the younger laden with her father's net, even the dog furiously undertaking to clear the way, and adding the stimulus of his bark.

Failing space compels us to simply commend to the visitor (the merits, *du reste*, of the respective artists being for the most part well-known) the contributions of T. R. Lamont—"The Bell-Ringers" (56); E. K. Johnson—"A Country Scene" (246); C. Davidson—all of them as true to nature as they are modest; G. Dodgson—"A Summer Night at Haddon Hall" (103); A. Glennie—"View of the Aventine, Rome" (242); S. Palmer—"Sabrina" (218), a sunset landscape distinguished by a fine feeling for composition, though highly conventional; T. Danby—"St. George's Channel" (42), the sunlight on the sea is, however, a yellow stain with which the purple of the clouds is discordant; Basil Bradley—Views at Borrowdale; Brittan Willis—all his animal-pieces; W. Goodall—"The Suppliant" (141); together with the coast-scenes and marine-pieces by G. H. Andrews, the hunting subjects by F. Tayler, and landscapes at home and abroad by R. J. Naffet, W. Collingwood Smith, J. J. Jenkins, W. Callow, and the late C. Branwhite.

The Institute of Painters in Water-Colours also threw open their doors on Monday last with a collection in which most of the leading members are represented, and likewise some of the honorary members, including the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of England, who has lately joined the Society), and Messrs. Goodall, Boughton, and Israels. Her Imperial Highness's contribution is a vigorous study of an Italian peasant boy, painted during her recent stay at Rome. It is impossible, however, to find room for a notice of this exhibition till next week.

The Summer Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery will open on Monday next.

Mr. Charles B. Birch, sculptor, has been elected an Associate and Mr. Frederick Stackpoole an Associate-Engraver, of the Royal Academy.

The general meeting of the members of the Art-Union of London was held on Wednesday in the Lyceum Theatre. The report states that the subscription for the year now closed amounted to £12,070, of which £4155 was allotted for prizes, £791 was set apart towards providing works of art, and £4251 for the print of the year and miscellaneous expenses. For the subscription plate for the coming year the Council have caused to be engraved by Mr. A. Willmore a water-colour drawing by Mr. O. Brierly of "The Loss of the Revenge," an episode of the war with Spain, which occurred August, 1591, and was commemorated by the Poet Laureate in the *Nineteenth Century* of March, 1878.

A large portion of the pictures and sketches by the distinguished Russian artist Basil Vareschagine which were exhibited at South Kensington last year has been sold by auction at St. Petersburg, and realised about £12,000.

The National Exhibition of Fine Arts at Turin was opened on Sunday last. It is the most important art-exhibition ever held in Italy.

An exhibition of the works of M. Viollet-le-Duc is now open at Paris.

WELCOME TO MAY.

Welcome, smiling blue-eyed May,
Peeping from the hawthorn spray!
Welcome, darling of the year,
Born of April's parting tear!

Welcome to neglected bowers,
Child of sunshine and of flowers!
Welcome! for thy winning voice
Bids our hearts with thee rejoice!

Through the perfume-laden air
We can trace thee everywhere,—
Roaming o'er the far-off hill,
Resting by sequester'd rill.

Where thy fairy footsteps fall,
Waken'd by thy cheery call,
Flow'rets now begin to peep,
Roused from long hibernal sleep.

Myriad buds from mossy beds
Raise their tender petal'd heads,—
To receive one dainty kiss
From thy lips sufficient is.

Clouds of warblers in the sky
Drop down showers of melody;
Every woodland echo rings
With their blithesome carollings.

And when these have gone to rest,
From her lonesome unseen nest
Hid in leafy glade remote
Trills the nightingale's sweet note.

O'er the wide and jewell'd lea
Roam the butterfly and bee,—
One for work and one for play,
Seeks the honey'd flowery spray.

For thy chaplet we entwine
Woodbine sweet and eglantine,
Rose and pink of rich perfume,
All the flowers that round thee bloom.

Simple children of the dell—
Primrose pale and fair blue-bell,
Lily and anemone,
Weave we thus to welcome thee,—

Thee, the child of sun and flowers,
Rife with hope for happy hours,
Blue-eyed fay of flaxen tress,
Wooing us with soft caress!

Welcome, welcome, bonny May,
Tangled in the hawthorn spray!
Welcome, darling of the year,
Welcome to our changeful sphere!

B. T. ELLIS.

News has reached Lisbon that the Chinese are blockading Macao, and that they have captured seventeen vessels bound for that port. The Portuguese Government is said to have telegraphed instructions for a corvette to proceed from Mozambique to the Chinese coast; but some of the Peninsular journals consider that a larger display of force is required.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arnott, A. P.; Incumbent of St. James's, Edinburgh, to be Curate of Putney.
Balleine, Augustus Orange; Rector of St. John's, Jersey.
Barker, William Stafford; Vicar of Silkestone, Barnsley.
Beck, Harry Edward; Rector of Harpley, Norfolk.
Bird, James Grant; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Dukinfield, Cheshire.
Bourke, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Gee Cross, Cheshire.
Brewster, James George; Rector of Stretford St. Mary, Suffolk.
Bull, C. Cary; Rector of Stoke Ash.
Cave, Robert Haynes; Rector of Wolverton and Ewhurst.
Clarke, Thomas Avery; Incumbent of the new Church of St. George the Martyr, Daubhill, Lancashire.
Clarke, J. F.; Vicar of South Tawton.
Coore, Alfred Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Llanddewi'r-Cwm, Breconshire.
Corfe, Charles J.; Chaplain to Naval Establishment at Cape of Good Hope.
Coulson, T. B.; Honorary Canon of Truro Cathedral.
Coward, James Clements; Vicar of Kentish Town.
Cuthbert, George; Vicar of Llanllwchaearn.
Daltry, J. W.; Vicar of Madeley, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
De Wolf, Robert B.; Rector of Georgeham, North Devon.
Doudney, David Alfred; Rector of Oare.
Edwards, Herbert; Vicar of Wild.
Everitt, C.; Rector of All Saints', Colchester.
Gowring, G. J.; Prebendary of Combe IV. in Wells Cathedral.
Grant, George Bradshaw; Rector of Kirklington, and Chaplain of Hallburn Workhouse, Cumberland.
Harris, William S.; Chaplain to H.M.S. Revenge.
Harris, James, Rector of Paglesham; Rural Dean of Canewdon.
Haviland, G. E.; Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral.
Hepworth, William Henry Franklin; Vicar of Sheepshed.
Hollingworth, Henry; Incumbent of the New Church of St. Benedict, Ardwick, Manchester.
Holtum, N. A.; Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Diocese of York.
Horsford, Thomas Middlebrook; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Batley.
Hoste, P.; Rector of Farnham; Hon. Canon of Winchester Cathedral.
Jackson, John Stuart; Vicar of Mutford and Rector of Barnby, Suffolk.
James, Edw. George; Vicar of Thornham and Rector of Allingham.
James, Richard John; Vicar of St. Ismael's-with-Llansaint and St. Thomas's, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire.
Jeakes, James; Rector of Hornsey.
Jones, Llewelyn Wynne; Vicar of Chirk.
Koppel, G.; Rector of Gayton Thorpe and Vicar of East Walton, Norfolk.
Lloyd, Llewelyn; Chaplain of the Chester General Cemetery.
Lomax, Henry Joshua; Vicar of Stoke Golding-cum-Dadlington.
Luce, Edward; Rector of St. Mary's, Jersey.
Mann, Richard Henry; Vicar of Swaton and Rector of Spanby.
Martin, Dr.; Honorary Canon of Truro Cathedral.
McClean, Donald Stuart; Vicar of Wellesbourne, Warwick.
Mortimer, Christian; Rector of Pitchford.
Morton, Thomas F.; Chaplain to Malta Dockyard and Hospital.
Nolloth, Charles F.; Vicar of Ashley Green; Rector of All Saints', Lewes.
Norton, David E.; Vicar of Pitcombe and Wyke Champflower, Somerset.
Pile, Allan Hill; Vicar of Bishopston, Shrivernham.
Pilling, John Rushworth; Rector of Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk.
Popham, William; Rector of Binsted, Isle of Wight.
Preston, R. K.; Chaplain of the Chester County Lunatic Asylum at Upton.
Price, Edward Henry; Vicar of Kimbolton.
Punchard, Elgood George; Vicar of Linslade, Bucks.
Ragg, Frederic William; Vicar of Marsworth, Bucks.
Reynolds, Osborne; Rector of St. Mary, Rockland, Norfolk.
Smith, John Nathaniel; Vicar of Stallsfield, Kent.
Snepp, E. H.; Rector of Hewelsfield.
Streetfield, Henry Bertram; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Skirbeck, Boston.
Twaites, H. G.; Vicar of St. John's, Newport, Isle of Wight.
Tucker, Walter L.; Chaplain to H.M.S. Duncan.
Turnbull, G. T.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Portland Roads.
Walker, Edward Richard; Vicar of Billingham-with-Walcott.
Walshaw, Joseph Renatus; Chaplain Convict Prison, Portsmouth.
Warren, Albert; Vicar of Bongate, Apploby, Westnorland.
Whish, Albert Edw.; Minister of the District of St. Barnabas, Kentish Town.
Willan, George Arthur; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bedford.—*Guardian*.

Mr. W. C. Jones, of Warrington, has given £5000 to the Liverpool Bishopric Fund.

A pastoral letter from the Bishop of London was read on Sunday in most of the churches of the diocese appealing for subscriptions to the Bishop of London's Fund.

Last Saturday a cheque for £140 was presented to Canon Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, on the occasion of their silver wedding-day, by the members of the congregation and parishioners of St. Peter's, Eastgate, Lincoln, of which the Canon has been twelve years Incumbent.

The third session of the third Synod for the diocese of Salisbury, held in the chapter-house of the cathedral, under the presidency of the Bishop, was brought to a close on Thursday week, having been attended by upwards of 300 of the clergy and laity of Wilts and Dorset.

The Bishop of London presided last Saturday evening over an influential meeting, held at the Kentish Town National Schools, Islip-street, in furtherance of a scheme for the building of a new church, mission-rooms, and parsonage house for the new ecclesiastical parish of St. Barnabas, Kentish Town, the formation of which has been sanctioned by his Lordship.

The first four windows of a series have recently been erected in Eaton Hall Chapel, Chester, for the Duke of Westminster. The windows have been executed under the supervision of Mr. Waterhouse, A.R.A., the architect of the building, by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, from the designs of Mr. F. J. Shields.

Under the patronage of Lord and Lady Wrottesley, a bazaar was opened on Tuesday afternoon, in the Exchange, Wolverhampton, in aid of a fund for increasing the accommodation at St. Mary's Church, and to clear off the debt incurred in the recent erection of the mission church and schools in the east of the parish.

Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., last Saturday afternoon laid the dedication-stone of a new church in course of erection at Crouch-hill, Hornsey. The new building, to be known as Holy Trinity Church, will seat 1000 persons; but it has been considered desirable to build for the accommodation of 700 only in the first instance, leaving the western end of the nave to be built at some future time. The cost of the building is estimated to be £6200, towards which £4000 has been raised.

Mrs. Hamilton, widow of the late Dean of Salisbury, has announced her intention to restore the north porch of Salisbury Cathedral, the complete restoration of which, at an entire cost of £60,000 or £70,000, will thus soon be accomplished. The work in question has long been contemplated, but has lagged from want of funds. The porch is admired as a fine specimen of the Early English style of church architecture. Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., is to be intrusted with the work. The late Dean has left to the cathedral 1000 volumes handsomely bound.

Mr. Edward B. Malet, her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, writes:—"A public appeal having recently been made in the newspapers for funds towards the English church in Cairo, I shall be much obliged to you to allow me to state in your columns that the only persons authorised to receive such contributions are the church committee and myself, the ex-officio president. Sums for the purpose may be sent to me here, or paid into my account at Messrs. Hoare and Co.'s, 37, Fleet-street, London, and will be gratefully received.

A meeting was held last week, under the presidency of the Rev. D. J. Cooke (the Vicar), to make arrangements for holding a bazaar on June 15, 16, and 17, at the Athenæum, Camden-road, in aid of the building fund of St. Mary, Brookfield, Highgate. The following patrons interest themselves in the undertaking:—The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, the Earl and Countess of Darley, the Earl and Countess of Courtown, Lord and Lady Braybrooke, Lord and Lady Inchiquin, Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., and others. By permission of the commanding officers, the bands of the Royal Marines and Royal Engineers will attend.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The change in the arrangement of the principal events in the Epsom programme fully answered the expectations of the lessees, and the meeting which took place last week was by far the most successful ever held there in the Spring. Of course the Great Metropolitan Stakes was the chief event of the second day, and instead of there being only two competitors, as was the case last season, a capital field of ten turned out. Chippendale (8 st. 10 lb.) was undoubtedly the champion of the party, and we have never seen Lord Bradford's handsome colt look half so fit and well. Roehampton (9 st. 2 lb.), still on the big side, was beaten a long way from home, while Chippendale, who held a good place throughout, had little difficulty in stalling off the resolute challenges of Fashion (6 st. 2 lb.), Advance (8 st. 5 lb.), and Rhodorch (8 st.). It is probable, however, that Mr. Rothschild's rather unlucky filly would have made a great fight of it if little Orton had been strong enough to get her nicely round Tattenham Corner, instead of taking a wide sweep. Still, there was very great merit in Chippendale's easy victory, and such a genuine stayer is likely to be very dangerous in some of the Cup contests of the year. In spite of the presence of such good performers as Tristan and Althotas, the "dark" Angelina was made a rattling favourite for the Hyde Park Plate, and beat her fourteen opponents almost without an effort. She is by Hermit from The Doe, and really, just now, the Hermits are carrying all before them in two-year-old races.

The attendance on the City and Suburban day was far beyond all precedent; indeed, but for the scarcity of booths on the hill, we could easily have fancied that we were about to witness a Derby—an illusion that was supported by a gloriously bright and warm day. We may pass at once to the big race, as the rest of the programme was decidedly weak. Nothing attracted so much attention in the parade before the stand as Master Kildare (9 st. 2 lb.), who has certainly grown into about the grandest horse in training. He evidently possesses a perfect temper, for Archer rode him in the procession with the reins lying loosely on his neck, and the horse turned his head from side to side, and gazed about him, apparently much interested in the scene. At the start, too, he was as manageable as a pony, and in each break-away jumped off well in front. He was so much liked, indeed, that he almost caught Westbourne (8 st.) in the quotations; but the knowledge of the great trial won by the latter—it was said that Fernandez could not win with 5 st. 7 lb. on his back—kept the Kingsclere horse just at the head of affairs. In the race Westbourne seemed chopped at the start, and never gave his backers the least hope, and, to make a long story short, only Master Kildare, Leoville (7 st. 2 lb.), and Clarencieux (5 st. 12 lb.) were in it fully a quarter of a mile from home. The last named was beaten at the distance, and one of the grandest finishes ever ridden resulted in Master Kildare beating Leoville by a short head. Too much praise cannot be given to Archer and Luke, who were the respective jockeys, and the performance of the winner is undoubtedly the best in the annals of the race, for, though Thunder carried 2 lb. more weight, yet he beat a far inferior field.

A busy week ended at Sandown Park, and it was a great pity that the clashing with Epsom prevented a great many people from seeing old Regal (12 st. 7 lb.) win the last important steeplechase of the season. The veteran jumped in faultless style, and, though he is so unfortunate at Liverpool, he will probably find plenty of backers for another Grand National. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present on the Friday, and a large contingent of sportsmen who could not be absent from Epsom on the previous day helped to make up a very large company. Old Strathavon, now quite white, won again over his favourite ground; and Vegetarian (9 st. 11 lb.) took the Escher Stakes, which was a City and Suburban in miniature. The Walton Plate of 1000 sovs. was the most important event of Saturday, and the La Belle Hélène filly had no trouble in keeping her unbeaten certificate, in spite of a strong opposition. It cost 1030 guineas to buy her in; and it is extraordinary that such a speedy filly, with some nice engagements that she cannot well lose, should have been allowed to figure in the private sale list at 1500 guineas without finding an immediate purchaser, when there are always plenty of people to give that price for an untried yearling.

From Sandown to Newmarket was a change from winter to summer, and there was literally nothing in the Tuesday's programme to repay one for facing a bitter wind. Indeed, but for the unusual circumstance of a couple of dead-weights, the "sport" was beneath contempt. The Two Thousand Guineas, on which we shall comment more fully next week, was won on Wednesday by Petronel, Muncaster being second, and Abbot third.

A meeting of the representatives of the principal athletic clubs of England was held at Oxford on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Wise (O.U.A.C.), Messrs. Storey (C.U.A.C.), James and William Waddell (L.A.C.), Walter Rye (T.H. and H.), James Gibb (S.L.H.), and others, were present. The championship meeting was arranged to take place at Lillie-bridge on July 6; and various important measures were discussed.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the North and South Wales Bank, held in Liverpool on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted to register the bank as a limited company.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- CHATTO AND WINDUS:**
Maiden Ecstasy. Poems, by Thomas Gordon Haake.
GRIFFITH AND FARRAN:
Kind Hearts. By Mrs. J. F. B. Firth.
HAMILTON AND ADAMS:
Highland Legends. By Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. Two vols. in one.
HARRISON:
The Colonial Office List for 1880, comprising Historical and Statistical Information respecting the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain. With Maps. Ninthteenth Publication. By Edward Fairbairn.
The Foreign Office List, 1880, forming a complete British Diplomatic and Consular Handbook. With Maps. Compiled by Sir Edward Heatslet. Fifty-third publication.
MACMILLAN:
Vida. Study of a Girl. By Amy Dunsmuir. 2 vols.
The Care of the Insane and their Legal Control. By John Charles Bucknill.
REEVES AND TURNER:
The City of Dreadful Night, and Other Poems. By James Thompson.
SAMPSON LOW:
A Golden Sorrow. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey. Copyright Edition.
Friends and Foes in the Transkei: An Englishwoman's Experiences during the Cape Frontier War of 1877-8. By Helen M. Prichard.
SMITH AND ELDER:
Allaooddeen. A Tragedy, and other Poems. By the Author of "Constance," &c.
WARD AND LOCK:
Odd or Even? By Mrs. Whitney. Vol. I. Copyright.
MARCUS WARD:
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT WINDSOR.

The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Frederica Sophia Maria Henrietta Amelia Theresa of Hanover, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, elder daughter of his Majesty the late King George V. of Hanover, with Luitbert Alexander George Lioné, Alphonse Freiherr Von Pawel Rammingen, was solemnised at three o'clock on Saturday in the private chapel within Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty the Queen was present at the ceremony, attended by the Duchess of Wellington (Mistress of the Robes), the Countess of Erroll (Lady in Waiting), the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan (Maids of Honour in Waiting), the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe (Lord Chamberlain), Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B. (Private Secretary and Keeper of the Privy Purse), Lord Henniker (Lord in Waiting), Admiral Lord F. Kerr (Groom in Waiting), Major-General L. Gardiner (Equerry in Waiting), and Major-General Sir John Cowell, K.C.B. (Master of the Household).

The following members of the Royal family were also present:—

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Colonel and Mrs. G. G. Gordon.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught

and Strathearn, attended by Lady Adela Larking and Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, K.C.B.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, attended by Captain Waller, R.E.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Lady Caroline Cust and Captain Winslow.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Captain Mildmay.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess and his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, attended by the Hon. Mary Thesiger.

The guests invited to be present were:—Rear-Admiral the Count Gleichen and the Countess Gleichen, the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., and the Marchioness of Salisbury, C.I., General the Marquis of Hertford, G.C.B., and the Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., and the Marchioness of Londonderry, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, the Countess of Macclesfield, the Earl of Ashburnham, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., the Lord Chancellor (Earl Cairns), Viscount Barrington (Vice-Chamberlain), Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, C.B., Lord Calthorpe, the Right Hon. Sir R. A. Cross, G.C.B., the Hon. Charles Eliot, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng and the Hon. Mrs. Byng, Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell,

the Hon. A. Yorke, the Hon. R. Spencer, M.P., the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, the Hon. Mary and the Hon. Helen Henniker, Lady Geraldine Somerset, Lady Cowell, La Baronne de Caters Lablache, Lieutenant-General C. P. R. Walker, C.B., Colonel D. du Plat, Colonel J. C. McNeill, C.B., V.C., Captain Edwards, R.E., Captain Comte L. Saluces, Captain Schaumann, Sir Ivor Guest, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. R. H. Collins, O.B., Dr. Marshall, Mr. R. R. Holmes, Lord Rowton, Mr. Arnold White, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Wessel, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Lewis, Miss Ella Taylor, Miss St. John, Miss Throgmorton, Mdle. Noréle, Fraulein Rebentisch, and Mr. Augustus Lumley.

A special train left Paddington for Windsor at 1.45 p.m. to convey the guests specially invited by her Majesty to attend the marriage. A considerable number of persons assembled on the platform to witness the departure of the Queen's guests, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury were cheered as they crossed the platform to the train. Amongst those who went down by the train were Sir R. A. Cross, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Earl Cairns, Lord Rowton, Viscount Barrington, and Lord Sondes. On the arrival of the train at Windsor at 2.20, the greater number of the passengers entered the Royal carriages in waiting, and were conveyed to the Castle, where they alighted at the State



PRINCESS FEDERICA OF HANOVER.



BARON VON PAWELL-RAMMINGEN.

entrance. Many of the gentlemen, however, preferred walking, and among these was the Earl of Beaconsfield, who, with Viscount Barrington and Lord Rowton, walked up to the Castle. At the Palace preparations for the nuptial festivities were commenced at an early hour. The sombre upholstery which remained since the death of the late Princess Alice had, where necessary, been covered with crimson in readiness for the bridal ceremonial. The guests on their arrival were received in the grand reception-room by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian, and the party, numbering about 150, then proceeded to the Green Drawing-Room, whence they were conducted to the chapel, which is that in which the marriage of Prince and Princess Christian was solemnised. It is in daily use for the services attended by the Queen, her Majesty's immediate Court, and the large family of servants, but only seats sixty-two persons in its pews. Room can, at the utmost, be found for perhaps 150 in all. The cross benches usually appropriated to the servants had been cleared away to make room for the bridal procession, and the chapel was decorated with flowers from the Royal gardens at Frogmore, which furnish such perfect contributions to the great shows of the Royal Horticultural Society. This private chapel was formerly a music-room, but it was converted by the Prince Consort to its present use. It is divided by the organ-screen from the Waterloo Chamber, and is approached at the north-east angle of the Castle from the great corridor, decorated with busts, arms, cabinets, and portraits, which is one of the chief glories of Windsor. The chapel itself is a parallelogram, with the end towards the corridor sharpened into a lozenge shape, and a brick recess for the communion-table added at the other extremity. It contains

two Royal galleries over the sides remote from the communion-table, gallery space being provided at the other end for the small choir who ordinarily chant the services.

The Royal bride, who was looking extremely well, and who, as well as the bridegroom, had been the Queen's guests since the previous afternoon, arrived, attended by her bridesmaids, punctually at three o'clock, and the ceremony at once commenced.

The members of the Royal family having been conducted to their places in the chapel, the Lord Chamberlain conducted the bridegroom, supported by his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, to his place in front of the altar.

Her Majesty, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting, then entered the chapel with the bride, followed by the bridesmaids, the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady in Waiting, and the Maids of Honour. The Queen was, as usual, dressed in mourning, and wore a small crown composed of brilliants.

The bridesmaids were Countess Feodora Gleichen, Lady Muriel Hay, Lady Mary Ashburnham, Lady Victoria Spencer, Lady Albertha Edgcumbe, and Lady Florence Bridgeman.

The service was performed by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.

The bride was given away by her Majesty the Queen.

The march in Handel's "Occasional Overture" and Gounod's "Marche Religieuse" were played as the wedding party approached and entered the chapel, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" as they retired.

Sir George Elvey, Mus. Doc., presided at the organ. The two hymns sung by the choir were "Oh blest the house, whate'er befall," with music composed by C. L. Von Pfeil,

and "May God be merciful to both," music by the late Prince Consort.

The registry of the marriage was attested in due form in the Green Drawing-Room by her Majesty the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Count and Countess Gleichen, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Lord Chamberlain.

After the ceremony the Queen's guests were received by her Majesty in the Red Drawing-Room, and from thence were conducted to the Waterloo Chamber, where about seventy guests sat down to luncheon; the band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan. Godfrey, played during the repast. Shortly after five o'clock the bride and bridegroom, having taken leave of the Queen, left the Castle in an open carriage drawn by four greys, a shower of slippers and rice being thrown after them in the quadrangle. They drove down Castle-hill, where they were cheered and saluted again by a shower of rice, through the town, where they were also greeted with cheers, and by the Long Walk to Claremont, where they spend their honeymoon. The crowd, after the departure of the bride and bridegroom, waited to see her Majesty's visitors proceed to the station. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck were recognised and greeted with cheers as they drove by in the Royal carriages. Sir R. A. Cross, Sir S. Northcote, Viscount Barrington, and several others, ladies as well as gentlemen, walked from the Castle to the station, and by half-past five all the guests had departed save the Earl of

Beaconsfield and Lord Rowton, who reached the station in a Royal carriage at 5.45. Some curiosity was evinced to see the noble Earl, but no cheer was raised as he walked into the station.

Among the presents given to the bride are four beautiful statuettes, executed, by the Queen's commands, by Mr. Boehm, one of which is an admirable likeness of her Majesty.

We present, on this interesting occasion, besides an illustration of the wedding ceremony, the portraits of the newly married pair; that of the Princess from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of London and of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and that of her husband, from one by Mr. Byrne, of Hill-street, Richmond.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The display at Burlington House that opens to the public on Monday next suffers from the absence of some important works, which have either been retarded by the unprecedented darkness of last winter or diverted from Piccadilly to Bond-street and elsewhere. Yet this will hardly account for the decidedly low general tone of this year's exhibition—for which instead of the motto quoted in the catalogue—"Art is silent poetry," might as appropriately be substituted—"The maximum of paint and the minimum of poetry." On the other hand, a few of the painters admitted into the Academic sanctuary, including two or three of the full R.A.'s, have not been content to employ their *otium* without *dignitate* in the manufacture of replicas or "potboilers." And the "outsiders" are stronger than ever. The level of technical merit falls, however, certainly short, in thoroughness and completeness, of that which obtains in Continental exhibitions. It seems impossible to naturalise in this country the systematic training procurable abroad in schools first and then in the ateliers of masters. Consequently, fair scope is not possible for the unquestionable natural capacity of our painters, and—need it be insisted—even the originality and individuality that will always assert itself requires aid. Nor is the practice of our younger artists improved by the growing influence of the Scotch school, with its frequent looseness and shallowness and its artifices for effect.

Complaints are again rife of wholesale unmerited exclusions, and must annually occur while the national exhibition, as it must always be considered, continues to be so restricted in space compared to that available for French artists in the vast and numerous saloons of the Palais d'Industrie, where, notwithstanding, the first artist of France is allowed only two works—a "Salle des Refusés" being moreover provided. A correspondent signing himself R. W. H. (who has also written to the *Times*) suggests that an exhibition of works rejected by the Academy—the publication of the names of their authors to be optional with them—might be organised in the unused galleries adjoining the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. In answer to this suggestion, a limited amount of space in the Albert Hall is offered to the rejected this year. What is obviously wanted, however, is a suitable gallery near the Academy. With such a gallery the proposed exhibition would certainly be popular: its prototype at Paris is always crowded; and many a reputation has been made there. Surely the time has arrived for the Forty to diminish by at least one half the number of works for which, whatever their size or quality, they claim for themselves and the Associates the right to the best places, as likewise the number they allow to outsiders. It might have been supposed that, with all the other advantages of their position, the Academicians would have been the first to remove so obvious a ground for imputations of selfish monopoly.

There may, we think, be a material reason among others for the apparently increasing coarseness of the workmanship in our school—an innovation made by the Academy on removing to Burlington House. We allude to the raising of the dado. The height of the dado, especially in the Great Room, practically limits the competition to those works of "importance," so-called, to which the hangers persist (this year more than ever) in according "the line"—though such works would often be seen to far greater advantage a foot or two higher. Mere size and importunate colour and effect seem to be deemed by them the only tests of "importance," thus entailing the entire exclusion of works of modest dimensions, and the whole class of "cabinet-genre," by outsiders, although to achieve the high finish of which (as we see at the French Gallery, Pall-mall) demands far riper powers.

Among the finest works in the present exhibition are the portraits. This, at least, is a hopeful sign, for portraiture makes the severest demands upon artistic capacity and training, if we except the highest walks of poetical, religious, and historical art, and these (which, however, are hardly represented at all) can scarcely be at their best without fine portraiture. Mr. Millais again takes the lead by virtue not only of the penetrative power with which he seizes the most subtle no less than the most salient traits of individuality in the sitter, but also by an originality of method which is, indeed, the expression of the peculiar idiosyncrasy that we call genius. Both these attributes testify to a rare analytic faculty. In respect to the one, we find hardly tangible expressions and gestures, which in the original one might rather feel than see, to be in reality the very essence of the personality. And in regard to the other no master has disintegrated more accurately the "carnations" into component hues and tints, so as to assume at the proper distance the colour, tone, and texture of flesh. One of the artist's masterpieces this year, as last, is the portrait, half-length, of a Liberal champion—Mr. Bright (322), a not unworthy companion to the Gladstone portrait, though, in the pictorial sense, not quite so good a subject. Mr. Millais has avoided the error recently made of representing so portly a figure seated: Mr. Bright stands as he might do when addressing the House. There is much refinement in the lineaments of the orator, to which the artist has done justice without falling into hardness or weakness. We are glad to say that Mr. Millais' remaining works are more equally excellent than those of last year. One of the finest is a subscription portrait for St. Bartholomew's Hospital (and to be engraved by Mr. Barlow) of Mr. Luther Holden (497), with the admirably painted hands folded in front. A skull is introduced in the background (like the *memento mori* of the early painters), in allusion to Mr. Holden's profession of surgeon. There are also portraits of Miss Hermione Schenley (430), the arms crossed, in a white dress, and by her side a blue-and-white jar with ox-eyed daisies and corn-flowers, these accessories being noteworthy not only for the splendid way in which they are dashed in, but also for the good taste displayed in preferring simple wild flowers to rare exotics—serving as they and the jar do for a perfect harmony with the white drapery. A full-length (239) of a little daughter of Lady Stepney in black velvet trimmed with point, a daffodil in the hand, relieved against a tapestry background, will remind some of Velasquez, and be found charming by all. Last of the portraits, but only least in size, for it is of universal interest, is the fine head (218) of the artist himself, with just room enough on the canvas to introduce the palette, an entirely satisfactory likeness, painted by request for the collection of artists' portraits by themselves in the Uffizi, Florence.

Mr. Millais has also one very pleasing "subject picture," "Cuckoo!" (315), two children in listening attitudes, on ground sprinkled with primroses, peeping through the dead leaves that lie about the roots of a great tree. The serious attention of the girl, and the more gleeful surprise of her younger brother as he nestles closer to her side, to blend, as it were, their ecstasy in one, are charmingly discriminated.

Mr. Watts, too, has put out his strength this year—he has even developed new power, at least in one portrait, one for which he also has had a good subject: we mean that of himself (212). This, which hangs at the head of the Great Room as a pendant to Mr. Millais' portrait of himself, is likewise destined for the Uffizi, and it is gratifying to know that two such productions as these will figure in that famous collection. Our school has not hitherto been well represented there. Sir Joshua Reynolds's rendering of himself in his presidential robes is by no means one of his best works; and there are several portraits of the Lawrence period which are barely kept in countenance by the miserable performances of some modern Italian painters. The only really fine recent portraits are a half-length of the elder Madrazo, and one or two heads of French artists. The new power, which, as we have intimated, Mr. Watts has evinced in this portrait—with the palette introduced as in Mr. Millais'—will be found in the manipulation. The artist's conception, whatever the theme, could scarcely be more elevated: to his portraits he has never failed to give all suitable manly dignity, or true feminine beauty. But by his devoted admiration of the old Venetian masters he has possibly lost as well as gained, for through a mistaken adoption of the now darkened tone of the works of those masters it has justly been objected that his colouring is often too low in pitch, and even what is called significantly, though hardly fairly, "dirty." However, to the work under notice there can be no such objection. By employing a new method of "mosaic" execution, Mr. Watts has attained a fidelity to the "look" of flesh of rather dark complexion and a breadth of effect which are very seldom equalled. The way, also, in which the background, with its detached breadth of red, is made to keep its place is very masterly. In fine, this head for nobility of treatment would hold its own by the side of a Titian or Tintoret. Portraits of a little girl, of two ladies, and of the Bishop of Exeter (270), serve further to show the range of the artist's power. In the first, entitled "Lucy" (188), with the fair hair cut short in front, draped in a blue pinafore, dark green sleeves, and with an agglomeration of rich yellow hues for background, the innocent grace of childhood is perfectly rendered. "The Dean's Daughter" (4) may be recognised by those acquainted with a certain belle from Jersey, or the numerous photographs of her, and who has also been painted by her countryman, Mr. Millais. But the likeness is not so happy as Mr. Millais' was, and we cannot reconcile ourselves to the rather vivid opaque green background, notwithstanding that precedent for this has been furnished by some old masters. There is again more positive colour than might be expected from the painter in the bust of Mrs. F. Myers (597), with a scarlet dress. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Watts is well advanced with the model for an extraordinarily spirited colossal equestrian group, to be cast in bronze, of the founder of the now Ducal family of Westminster, in his office as "Gros-Veneur," hawk on hand. By-the-way, the present Duke is setting an example which may be commended to the aristocracy generally—a class that seems to be forfeiting the little claim it once had to "art patronage." Besides this group from Mr. Watts, and portraits from Mr. Millais, his Grace has commissioned for the decoration of Eaton Hall or Chapel a series of wall-paintings from Mr. Marks, a series of designs for stained glass from Mr. Shields, and other works from living artists. Mr. Marks's contingent is an extensive string of panels, representing many species of wading and other large birds, to serve as a dado or frieze decoration, an elaborate task which has so fully occupied the artist that he has been unable to paint anything else for Burlington House; while he has refrained from exhibiting there portions of a series which should be seen in its entirety—as it may be from to-day at Messrs. Agnew's.

No apology is needed for at once noticing the male portraits by Mr. Frank Holl—so remarkable are they. The best, perhaps, is that of Mr. S. Adams Beck (123), seated in his robes as clerk of the Ironmongers' Company; at all events, it will serve as typical of the rest. The extreme effectiveness of this work is partly due to its admirably vigorous grip of the individuality and partly to its "sudden" and vivid illumination: the shadows are masses of black and bitumen, the lights equally broad masses of cold colour, whitish in the flesh. To attain this sheer force of light and shade the artist seems to conceive his effect as though yielded almost by lime-light, and mainly in black and white, the latter probably owing to his education under his father, the eminent engraver. But it must be observed (and the young artist has so much talent that it is well worth making the observation) that such treatment is not consonant with the highest aims of painting; there is too little colour, properly speaking, and too little is made of the half-tones for that. In short, Titian, not Spagnoletto, should now be his model. Mr. Holl has also a picture, "Ordered to the Front" (366), which, while treated somewhat similarly, depicts incidents of the parting of soldiers of a Highland regiment from wives, and children, and sweethearts, not without some obtrusion of clap-trap sentiment. From this danger Mr. C. Green, in a capital picture of a similar subject "The Girl I left behind me" (1072), has managed to steer clear.

Mr. E. Long is understood to have been so much interrupted by moving into a new house (to which he has transferred an authentic Spanish *palio*, opening from his studio) that he has been unable to finish an important work upon which he is engaged in time for the Exhibition. He has, however, contributed a whole-length portrait of Mr. Irving as "Hamlet" (416), which will sustain the painter's reputation, for he has done nothing better. The moment chosen for representation is about the beginning of the soliloquy, "To be, or not to be;" and the solemn upward look of the actor, as, with one hand he gropes mechanically for the chair into which when reaching—"To die, to sleep"—he falls, is finely rendered. Another good portrait by the same is a half-length of Mrs. Angerstein (276) relieved (the face, however, being rather flat) against tapestry. The black satin dress, contrasted by a silver *châtelaine*, is most effectively painted, though possibly the tone is somewhat too generally intense, seeing that, according to the studio proverb, "black is never black." A single figure of a mournful Jewish girl, "An Assyrian Captive" (210), is also *en évidence* to remind us of Mr. Long's Oriental tastes and successes. There are, of course, besides those we have noticed, many other able portraits by Messrs. Oulless, who has recovered lost ground, and Sant, and by Messrs. Cyrus Johnson, Frank Dicksee and other "outsiders;" but we must reserve these for a future article.

Sir Frederick Leighton exhibits five of the less ambitious small pictures from female models, to which of late he has mostly confined himself, in oil. The titles of four of them refer to pseudo-classical mythology or the harem. One is

called "Psamathe" (614), the Nereid of the Sands; she sits with her ill-drawn back and dislocated shoulder towards us on the shore, gazing at the blue sea. Another is "Crenia" (655), nymph of the spring, standing on the margin of her patronymic source, relieved against a shadowy grotto, and holding to her chin long white drapery which partially conceals her body and lower limbs. A third, "Iostephane" (204), is a three-quarter-length figure of a Greek girl in a yellow peplum, which, fallen from her torso, discovers pale, purplish flesh of no possible living tinge—with an architectural background. "The Light of the Harem" (256) represents a fair Circassian or kidnapped European woman, in a pale sea-green dress, binding a richly-patterned scarf turbanwise round her head as she looks with hopeless ennui sidelong in a mirror held by a little girl. Last of the number, styled "Sister's Kiss" (142), shows a damsel in green Oriental drapery over white, leaning against a low wall, while her little sister standing on the wall stoops over her upturned face to imprint a kiss on her lips. Need it be said that these pictures have a grace of idea and refinement of manner peculiar to themselves, or that the one is only too cloying in its sweetness, and the other attained by a waxen smoothness, but too nearly approaching vacuous effeminacy. If Sir Frederick's art had an appreciable influence in or out of the Academy of which he is President, it would be our duty to insist on its extreme artificiality alike in taste and technique. But no painter with talent approaching his has so small a following. It should also be borne in mind that these pictures may be regarded as merely the outcome of the artist's relaxation from his arduous and, in the way of decoration, acceptable effort at South Kensington which we recently reviewed. Mr. Frith, again, has been almost wholly engrossed by the "drama in five acts" of "The Race for Wealth," which we also reviewed a few weeks back. Yet he also has found time to paint two little pictures during a trip to Wales—i.e., those of a female "Prawn Seller" (240) of Tenby, and a "Fishwoman" (58) of the same place, offering the contents of her basket to a matron with her daughters at the windows of a lodging-house, probably—both in the quaint semi-masculine costumes of the locality. Like all Mr. Frith's figures, these have the air of *marionettes*, so miniature-like and neat is their execution.

Some disappointment may be felt by those who looked forward to see the promised picture by Mrs. Butler (Miss Elizabeth Thompson) of the Defence of Rorke's Drift, for which, it being unfinished at the usual time for sending in, a place was, it is said, retained on the walls to enable her to complete it in time for the opening day, but the exhibition of which the artist has felt constrained to relinquish till next year. We understand that when the picture (which, as our readers are aware, is a commission from the Queen) was far advanced her Majesty expressed a characteristically gracious wish to have some of the heroes of the defence introduced whom Mrs. Butler had not included in her original design, and that the painting of these additional figures has caused the delay. It would, of course, have been interesting to compare the work with M. de Neuville's version of the defence on view in Bond-street, but this may not be, at least this year.

Another event of national, if not heroic, concernment is the subject of Mr. Prinsep's huge thirty-feet long canvas, representing the ceremony at Delhi on the Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, commissioned in 1876, at the price of £5000, from the Indian Government, for presentation to the Queen as a memorial of the event. To paint the portraits in this picture Mr. Prinsep visited various parts of India, a country in which he himself was born, and in which his father held high civil appointments, and since the artist's return he has published his *impressions de voyage* in a very frank and lively volume entitled "Imperial India." Dealing as we may say the picture does with a national event, nothing could be more proper than its commission and that it should be publicly exhibited. But what a picture—to be placed (as it is in Room VII., occupying the whole of the east wall, and to be seen through the vista of the north galleries) among works of casel and cabinet dimensions, and on the wall from which one turns to the water-colours! Surely only the drop-scene of a theatre or the show-picture of a booth at a fair could be more out of place. We have already suggested that it might most appropriately have been exhibited at South Kensington, adjoining the Indian collections, and where M. Vareschagine's great work commemorative of the Prince of Wales's visit to India was shown, or in Westminster Hall (where Warren Hastings was tried) and where the Cartoon competition was held. Not only does its vast size cause the exclusion of many pictures of deserving men from the Academy, but to admit it was cruel to the artist himself; for, as we predicted, it suffers terribly from its discordancy with everything in the exhibition, while it ruins the effect of every other picture, not only in its vicinity, but while the glare of its colouring haunts the vitiated eye. In his book Mr. Prinsep describes the structure made at the place of assembly, as designed by the Royal Engineers in "atrocious taste" with "Brummagem ornament;" and as "outdoing the Crystal Palace in 'hideosity';" and of the ceremony itself he says, "it was a splendid sight—so was Batty's hippodrome and Myers' circus; but of the really splendid and impressive there was an utter want." It is needless to say, therefore, how gaudy, under an Indian sun, must be this painted open-air pageant of rajahs, maharajahs, and British governors seated in one expansive hemicycle (though not nearly so large as it in fact was), dressed in their gorgeous native or European costumes, each backed by his banner given by the Queen, and each banner emblazoned with the grotesque and anachronistic heraldry of the British College of Arms; with elephants behind these painted and caparisoned in all showy colours, with dais and canopy festooned with gilded wreaths, and awning in the style of engineers' decoration, at which Mr. Prinsep waxes wroth in his book; and, soaring over all, frittered flakes of white, which are to be understood as waifs of smoke from salvoes of artillery, though to us they look little like the thing intended. Further description is hardly necessary—the names of the various grandees being inscribed on the frame beneath. To realise the "point of station," the spectator must suppose himself placed in a howdah on the back of an elephant—the horizontal line being high up the picture. Lord, now Earl, Lytton, with his family and suite of ecclesiastical, military, and civil dignitaries, are on the dais; the gigantic Lion King-at-Arms, Major Barnes, in his herald's tabard, is on the steps in front, and a company of trumpeters, their tunics covered with gold lace, are on the sward below waiting the signal to blow a flourish. H. E. the Viceroy (or should we say Vice-Emperor or Empress) is supposed to be making his speech after the reading of the proclamation by Major Barnes, and is seated, bare-headed, though he stood while doing so, and wore his "tote" as the rajahs wear their head-gear. The native princes' feet are naked (the Oriental sign of obeisance), though, in fact, it is said many of them wore patent leather boots! There can be little doubt that the tinselled ceremony was not only a fiasco artistically, but also politically, since it was conducted so as to convey to the native mind an impression of our

conscious weakness rather than of our strength. Why were the rajahs allowed to wear boots? and why did Lord Lytton address them standing, while they were seated? As Mr. Prinsep suggests, they should have been required to salaam to the Imperial flag—a formality they could not misunderstand. Scope for art-treatment in this picture there was little, though Mr. Prinsep might well have borrowed hints as to the depiction of Oriental pageants from Gentile Bellini's large works in Turin and elsewhere. He has, nevertheless, amalgamated his thoroughly intractable multitude and materials with care and patience.

Yet another national event, but from our past history, is commemorated by Mr. Crofts in "Marlborough After the Battle of Ramillies" (459), the most considerable work the young Associate has exhibited. The Duke, at once so famous, and alas! so infamous, is riding up, with all his proud and graceful bearing, at the head of his staff to inspect the spoils of the great victory. Heaps on heaps of standards—eighty were taken—drums and trumpets, and sheaf after sheaf of officers' swords lie in the foreground; besides which, all the enemy's cannon was taken. At the approach of their great captain the red-coats lustily cheer; even those badly wounded, as well as they may. A crowd of generals, with the decorations of the Grande Monarque, regimental officers, and others of meaner rank, stand uncovered in attitudes of dejection, rage, or shame in the right centre. Farther to the right the soldiers are lighting their camp-fire; and on the opposite side are cannon and artillerymen—a partisan and slow-match attached thereto, still burning, lies on the ground. The battle-smoke, mingling with a rain-cloud, is floating in a grey mass from the clearing sky. This elaborate composition is carefully and well painted throughout, and free from the blackness of some previous works that was referable to study in the Düsseldorf school; possibly, indeed, the colouring is too gay and the figures too clean for the end of a battle. If, through obviousness or superficiality of conception the realisation of this glorious episode does not awaken a very enthusiastic response, yet sufficient intelligence is displayed to fairly satisfy the mind. Hanging appropriately and deservedly as a pendant to this is Mr. Woodville's picture of the same illustrious commander at that other great victory—"Blenheim: Aug. 13, 1704" (452). Painted more roughly, it has more spirit, manly energy, and graphic power; and, in accordance with the subject, we are roused by the fierceness of the contest, and thrilled by the imminence of the issue. For the young artist depicts the general forward movement about five o'clock which decided the mighty battle. Ridden up to the front centre, the Duke, in his full-bottomed wig, reins in his horse, and calmly issues orders to his staff. The front rank of red-coated cavalry on the right prepares to charge as an exploding shell tears a gap in its rank. An aide-de-camp galloping back orders up a second regiment of grey-coated troopers in support. Meanwhile, on the left, mounted trumpeters, and a black, with his kettle-drums, are sounding the advance, to which also the long line of infantry in the rear respond. A church, fired by a shell, blazes behind them. With illustrations such as these of two of the many truly memorable events in the annals of this great nation, and with others similar in the exhibition, we naturally ask how it is that our British Government—whatever its colour—unlike every other civilised State, ancient or modern, large or small—nay, unlike many a petty provincial town abroad—so seldom lends any encouragement whatsoever from its vast resources to the production of works calculated to foster the noblest sentiment of patriotism and which "he who runs may read"?

But it is our pleasant duty to announce that decidedly the greatest historical success in this exhibition is achieved by the rising young "outsider," Mr. A. C. Gow, in his large and noble picture, "The Last Days of Edward VI." (490), illustrating a letter of Ambassador Scheyful to Charles V., quoted in Froude's History, which states that, to pacify the murmuring Commons, the moribund young King was shown at the window at Greenwich, though so wasted was he that "the people said it was death." Most pathetic is the haggard face, pale as marble, of the poor youth, as he is borne to the window of the old Greenwich palace, in contrast with the finely characterised and admirably painted heads of the great nobles of his Court who surround him—one wearing the collar and George of the Garter, another bearing the black rod. A favourite dog is licking one of the King's emaciated hands that hangs helplessly by his side. Through an open pane of a great mullioned oriel, with the Royal arms in stained glass above, we see the people collected on the river-bank below. This is one of the very few works with "mind" in the whole gathering. The sad incident is told with the utmost feeling, and completely, with no forcing of the pathos, with nothing *de trop* in the composition. And the painting, while sound and in all respects adequate, is most gratefully free alike from painty vulgar obtrusiveness and specious empty flimsiness.

Mr. Orchardson, too, has ventured on an historical work, "Napoleon on Board the Bellerophon" (262), a highly suggestive subject, not altogether inadequately, though uninventively, conceived, and very telling in the exhibition, owing partly, paradoxical as it may appear, to the thinness and slightness of the workmanship, but chiefly to the quantity, as usual, of canvas "to let"—i.e., the monotonous breadths of the planking of the ship and the great bellying mainsail. The poop, forming the foreground, is occupied exclusively by Napoleon and the Generals who accompanied him (their names being inscribed on the frame), and who, with the historian Las Cases, author of the "Mémorial de Sainte Hélène," in mufti, in their midst, form a somewhat retired group, standing despondent, and pitifully regarding their fallen hero. He—grown corpulent, his head much too large in the picture from nose to ear, his epaulets showing awkwardly under the famous *redingote gris*, holding himself, as it were, in grand isolation—stands near the ship's bulwarks gazing with concentrated emotions through the grey sea air, under a pallid, shrouded sky, at the fast receding shores of the France he had so glorified and so injured. We may recur to this picture in speaking of the works of the Scotch school.

In the category of works of public interest may also be placed Mr. P. R. Morris's large picture, "Sons of the Brave" (20), the Liliputian regiment of the "Duke of York's School," consisting of fatherless children of soldiers, marching, or rather the brass band that precedes the regiment, emerging from the portico of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. The drum-major (selected for special good conduct) is but a tender child, and it is amusing to see a drummer-boy of a regular regiment, who is scarcely larger than the comrades he has probably just left, clearing the way in front with the importance of a grenadier. The widowed mothers and other relatives of the children are grouped on both sides of the portal; and perhaps we have too many of these widows and too much of their weeds, since the spectator is apt to resent any apparent forcing of an obvious point of sentiment. However, it is a pretty sight, worth recording, and rendered in an appropriately bright, cheerful key, though the execution is very slight indeed. Mr. Morris has a smaller picture of a hunting scene (424), horsemen and a lady crossing a stream, painted in

a darker tone, and with more completeness than is of late customary with him.

The contributions of Messrs. Alma Tadema, Faed, and Hook claim early notice on account of their technical merits, apart from other considerations. Mr. Alma Tadema in his principal picture has made, as he is rather apt to do, a strange, out-of-the-way, and it may even appear an unintelligent choice of subject. To select a domestic incident, however trivial, which will admit the introduction, with more or less propriety, of accessories that recall the past—its body, if not its spirit—is allowable. But in dealing with history proper we look for some acceptable sentiment or lesson, if only it be to show, as Gérôme has done, the heinousness of a given period. In this case, however, there was little scope for displaying the archaeological details which the artist paints so well, and it is hard to say what his purpose may have been. From the atrocious and nauseous annals of the Merovingian Chilperic I. the incident is selected of his marriage to his second wife, Galeswintha, the hapless Visigothic Arian Princess whom he inveigled from Spain and shortly after caused to be strangled, appropriating her rich dower, and a few days after marrying his whilom mistress, Fredegonde. This one of his mistresses had, at all events, more courage than her lord. She delivered him in his extremity from his avenging brother by instigating the assassination of that brother; nor did she rest till every child of her husband by another woman had come to a violent death—so says Sismondi, though in lines in the catalogue Fredegonde is spoken of as already the wife of Chilperic. In the picture (328), Fredegonde, momentarily forsaken, is watching from behind a curtain the espousals, the *al fresco* ceremony being visible through a low-browed arch of an arcade supported by stunted columns and caps of the period. Fredegonde, with her long fair hair curiously braided, has more beauty than the artist usually accords to his female figures, and her face is sufficiently expressive of jealousy, while for a hint of her ferocity we have the tiger-skin on which she sits. Before her she has gathered a cluster of jewels—gifts of her paramour—a necklace of amber and precious antique cameos. The shadow which envelops her furnishes a contrast, pictorial and moral, with the gay and brightly illumined marriage-scene in the middle distance. This picture, but differing in design, was executed some time back; but the artist has recently repainted the wedding group and other portions. Mr. Alma Tadema is entirely at home in "A Spring Festival" (176)—a processional scene, commemorative of the advent of spring, and illustrative of the first book of the Georgics (v. 338-350), and again a peculiar composition. On a raised causeway in the foreground a youth and maiden dance, or rather seem to float, vibrating and dashing their raised tambourines; and miniature figures of other dancers and musicians appear on the flowery mead below, which rises to a villa gay with blossoming trees in the distance. The title, "Not at Home" (195), gives point to a picture of a Roman girl pretending to be a marplot closing with an expression of *espièglerie* the *vela* at the entrance of an atrium against a young male visitor, while her laughing sister cowers behind a couch near the entrance. As usual, most of the figures in these smaller pictures are less well painted than the accessories.

"From Hand to Mouth" (316) is the title of the most elaborate work Mr. T. Faed has exhibited for some years. An old itinerant Scotchman, who pays his way from village to village with the proceeds of his clarinet, accompanied by a boy with a monkey, is making purchases for his humble supper in a small grocer's shop, but, finding himself short of the required sum, is exploring his pockets to make up the deficiency. The grocer, stooping over the biscuits and cheese on the counter, evidently insists on ready money and no abatement. A young lady (not the most successful figure) is sitting by with her hand on the head of her little child, and regards the old man compassionately; behind her chair is a black boy holding a Scotch terrier that eyes the monkey with the dubious curiosity of his canine race. In such a humble, slender subject everything depends on the expressions and painting, and these are excellent. The confused yet honest look of the shrunken old musician, who has doubtless "seen better days," in contrast with the hard, plethoric grocer, is capital. And not only the figures but all the details of the shop are realised broadly, brilliantly, and with that singularly dextrous "flick" of the brush whereby this artist secures a so much greater completeness of modelling than many of the younger painters of the Scotch school. The glazed shadows are, however, too equal in value, and consequently the planes are not exactly differentiated. Mr. Faed has, besides, two small pictures—"Playful Kittens" (73), finished with unwonted care; and "The Forester's Daughter" (441).

Mr. Hook has been painting with renewed energy about Iona and on the north-east coast of Scotland, where, in summer, the azure skies, sapphire seas, and peacock-hued shallows, the richly-coloured rocks and changeful seaweeds, foiled by the soft, drifting creamy lustre of the sands, remind one of Capri and the loveliest shores of the blue Mediterranean. One of his examples, the most vigorous in colour and the most remarkable for open-air brilliance and spirit of execution, is "Home with the Tide" (66)—a flock of fishing-boats lying at low-water in the scant shelter of the cove of Findochtie, one of the fishing stations on the Banffshire coast. A young fisherman's wife, with her child in her arms, seated in front on a rock overlooking the bay, is not the least powerful part of this most vividly vigorous representation. "King Baby" (59)—a scene on Iona, with the Island of Mull in the distance—shows that right royal personage enthroned in a very primitive box-perambulator, the wheels of which have stuck in the sand. A little brother and sister drag vainly in front in contrary senses, and an elder girl behind bearing on instead of propelling the cart, makes a still more wasteful expenditure of force. In "Sea-Pools" (261), with a wonderful blue and green sea, and dazzling sands, two buxom lassies are collecting "Crass" and "Mess," the two tribes of sea-anemones. "Mussel-Gardens" (356) represents girls strewing their mussels in patches (the shell fish having been dredged from some distance) on the beach at low water as bait for the winter haddock fishing, which supplies the famous "Finnon" haddocks. Mr. Hook is certainly one of the very strongest painters of our school; his colouring may be compared to Titian's, though subjects and effects are so different.

Mr. Briton Riviere has at least one work which will strikingly impress the visitor—"The Night Watch" (298), lions and lionesses prowling in the moonlight, dread watchers of the night making their rounds in and about a peristyle of innumerable huge columns, the remains of a vast ancient Egyptian temple. The intimate knowledge of leonine character evinced in the artist's picture of "Daniel in the Lions' Den," and which seemed to be enriched by imaginative penetration as well as subtle observation, is here again apparent. The mighty brutes pace the ruinous shattered pavement with stealthy sway of lithe grace, prying right and left with dilated scintillant eyes and devious sinister alertness into the solemn shadows of the intercolumniation. No sound is heard from the fall of those muffled paws that can rend an ox, but anon comes a hoarse roar that shall curdle the blood of the stoutest heart. The painter's peculiar rendering of

moonlight here will probably be a subject of discussion. Seldom, if ever, has the effect been represented so near the tone of daylight, with shadows so free from cutting edges, or so full of reflected light, and with so little of the blue tinge that dominates, for instance, in M. Merson's picture of "The Repose in Egypt," at the French Gallery. Allowance must be made for an African sky: painted tone in all cases is but relative; and night mist would cause great diffusion of light. Too much local colour, however, is, perhaps, retained; and the iridescent sparkle of the moonbeams on the pavement is a license, though a telling one. A rather farcical picture of a little girl beset, while scraping out "The Last Spoonful" (1051) of some kind of food from a cup, by countless hungry ducks, ducklings, and cocks and hens, to say nothing of a couple of coaxing terriers and a black cat looming in a doorway (the various greedy gestures of the animals being well discriminated), is certain to be popular; but the canvas is quite needlessly large for the theme. In "Endymion" (614), from Keats, lying prone on his stomach on Latmos, his grey deer-hounds unheeded by his side, there seems to be a more essential error of imagination. Some classic flavoured, some Attic salt is wanting; nor is this lusty youth "pining away."

Mr. Calderon goes far afield for "Captives of his Bow and Spear" (211)—a bronzed Persian satrap in ancient costume, for which the artist could, doubtless, produce authority from the British Museum, inspecting prisoners of some Hellenic colony, whose acropolis is fired in the distance. One of these, a fair, charmingly pretty maiden in white, kneels submissively before her captor, looking meekly up in his face, and behind, with more timorous expressions, are two children and another girl. The Persian warrior approaches middle age, and is evidently a gentleman of a mild benevolent disposition, who is going to be a kind godfather to these now probably fatherless unprotected damsels. In point of painting, here is the best work the artist has exhibited for some years. But we must ask, is not this rather a rose-water version of history adapted for a young ladies' seminary, or the Book of Beauty, than accordant with the authentic records of the bloodshed, barbarity, violation, and enslavement attending ancient Oriental conquests? In two female figures, forming part of an intended series of decorations, Mr. Calderon is, though less smooth, more at home, as, for such a purpose, might from his style be expected. Both are allegorical—"The Vine" (25) presents a buxom, large limbed Burgundian lass, rich-blooded as the red grape, ripe as the bunches, red and white, in the paniers with which she is laden, bounding along with the buoyancy of the sparkling *vin du pays*, and backed by a vineyard in its autumnal gold. Her half-sister, "The Olive" (16), carries us farther south—to Villeneuve-les-Avignon, we believe. She is less robust, sallow, and less gay of aspect, like the fruit and foliage of the dwarf tree she typifies. She wears garments of appropriate, low-toned, harmonious greens. She sits on a Roman fragment of carved red marble, and behind her is a sea of olives surging up to the white walls of the town. The artist has also a pleasing bust-portrait of Mrs. Brocklehurst (296).

Mr. Leslie has but one subject picture, which he designates by the proverb "All that glitters is not gold" (131). A country hawker temptingly presenting, kneeling as he does so, a glass bowl of gold-fish to two pretty girls and their little brother, who are under an old-fashioned wooden porch painted green, with nicely hearthstoned flags, fronted by a trimly-kept garden, gay with flowers and bright with diffused sunlight. The quota of the artist's contributions is made up of portraits of young ladies—"Bessie" (606) equipped for lawn tennis, bat in hand, the "court" marked on the grass beside her; "Constance" (616) seated in a garden-chair, a kitten in her lap; and "Ida" (323), as a young angler, with landing net, and creel, standing by a river, passing under the arches of a bridge. In portraits and picture alike there is a delightful sentiment of unostentatious homeliness, which is enhanced not a little by the *naïveté* of the workmanship. But the execution is much more competent than might appear at the first glance. In the last-named portrait, for instance, the painting not only of the figure, but of the gliding river, the variegated lichen-stained stones of the bridge, and the shadow tones beneath the arches, shows at once keen observation and an exact adaptation of the material means to the required end.

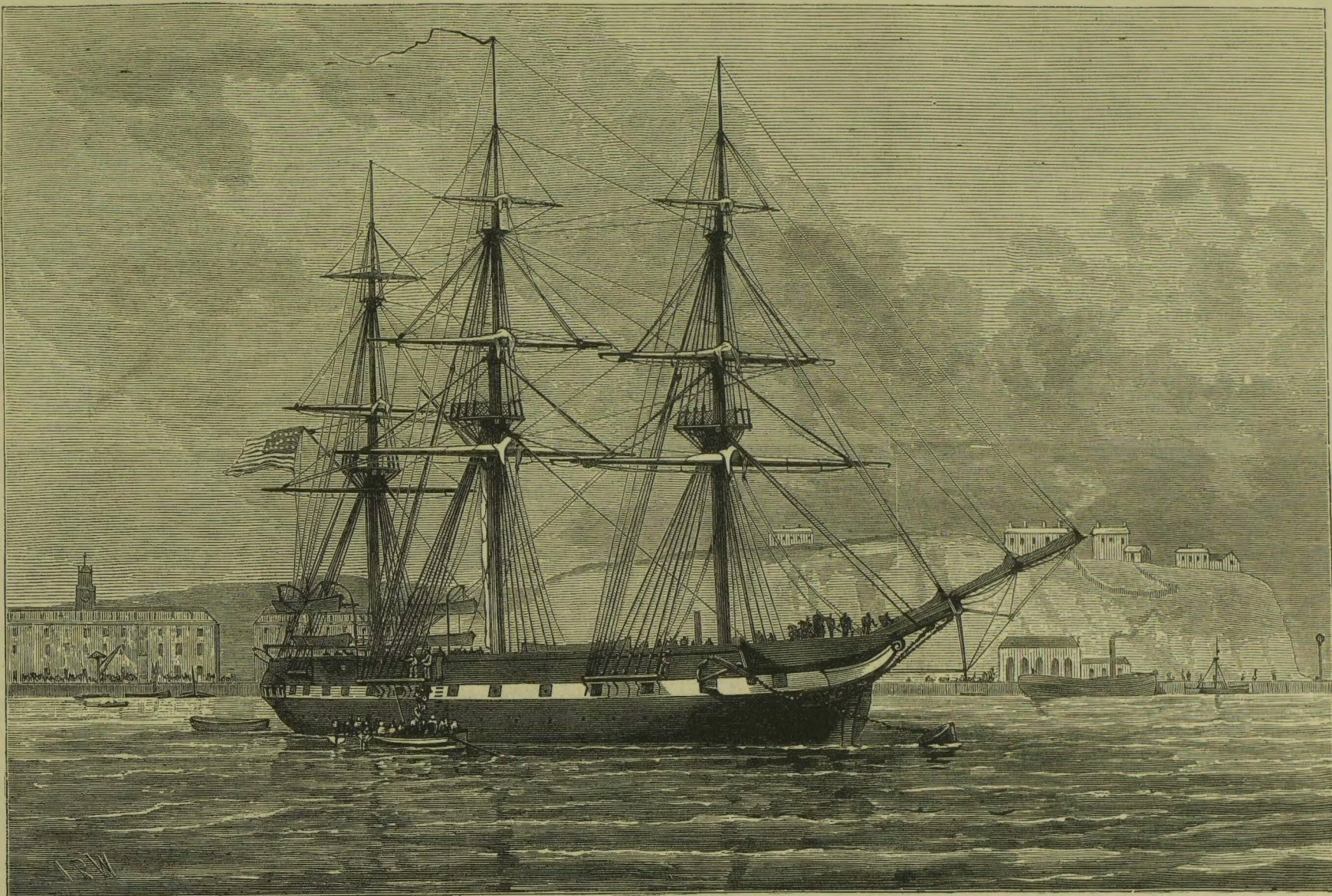
Mr. Boughton, like the last-named painter, has an affection for middle class or more humble life in the last or early in the present century—for the quaint old fashions, the domestic architecture, and gardening of that time. And his method has a similar charm of simplicity. But his colouring is occasionally artificial; now and again a given tone in assumed harmony with a given sentiment is arbitrarily diffused over every object; and a peculiar type of face reappears too frequently. This year his pleasantest picture by a long way is "Our Village" (338); a crescent-shaped row of most rural cottages (with a wonderful specimen of box clipping before one), bordering the higher side of the bend of a road, that descends from the front. The road has been sunk, leaving the footpath before the cottages as a bank, the edge of which is protected by a rude hand-rail. And here three young ladies, in the costume of our great-grandmothers, happen to encounter a good-looking young gentleman on horseback, who politely reins in his steed to the footpath, and two of the girls leaning over the rail, which brings their faces conveniently near his as he sits in the saddle, are in converse with him, while the third holds a lump of sugar to the horse's mouth. The sensation in "our village" need not be described. There is hardly a door or casement in all the petty amphitheatre from which some gossip's head is not peeping at the romantic trio. "The Music Lesson" (1059) shows an old gentleman with his grandson between his knees teaching him the flageolet, while two young girls patiently listen. Two of the party are on a garden-seat, surmounted by flowering shrubs. The rather too sickly greens, even for early Spring, seem to justify a preceding remark. In the figure of "Evangeline" (139) carrying flagons of home-brewed to the reapers, we must not expect the pathos of last year's picture of the heroine as she sped on her pious errand through the snow; but she is here hardly so "fair in sooth" as we might anticipate, and the effect is not that of "harvest heat."

The following pensions have been awarded out of the Civil List Fund:—Mr. W. H. Fitch, for his botanical researches, £100; and £50 additional to his existing pension to Mr. R. H. Horne, the author of "Orion."

The apple has just entered upon a new epoch in its history. A steamer named the Lusitania, bound from Adelaide, South Australia, to London, has arrived, bringing a consignment of apples, packed in a hundred small boxes, holding about three-quarters of a bushel apiece, the whole of this unexpected offering being in admiral condition.

Mr. James Wyld, of Charing-cross, has issued a well-executed map of the United Kingdom, showing the places sending members to Parliament, with the members returned, and the divisions of counties according to the Reform and Boundary Acts; and Messrs. Bacon, of 127, Strand, have issued a new edition of their Parliamentary map of the British Isles, indicating at a glance the results of the general election.





THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTELLATION WITH RELIEF STORES FOR IRISH DISTRESS OFF HAULBOWLINE, IN CORK HARBOUR.

DOLORES RODRIGUEZ.

The portrait of this remarkable woman, a "vivandière," or cook and purveyor of food, to the Peruvian army in the recent South American war, may be interesting to some of our readers. It is furnished by a correspondent now in Canada, Mr. H. Denison Pender, whose letter is dated the 5th inst., at the Rideau Club, Ottawa; and he writes of this Amazonian heroine as follows:—

"Dolores Rodriguez is a native of Santiago, and is vivandière of the 1st Regiment of Sappers, which took part in the campaign of November last, and in which her husband, Lorenzo Sanchez, was a private. Dolores marched with the regiment from Pisagua to Tarapaca, a distance of 150 miles, in five days, three of which were passed in a desert entirely without water. Early on the morning of Nov. 27 began the battle of Tarapaca, and soon after Sanchez fell, shot through the heart. His wife, who was at his side, immediately seized his rifle, and, determined to avenge her husband's death, she fought with her regiment throughout the engagement, which lasted till dusk, and is known to have shot several of the enemy. Though twice slightly wounded in the thigh, she was able to accompany the regiment down to the coast again, and is now a corporal, though barely eighteen years old, having received her promotion immediately after the action. Dolores, though almost entirely without education, seems intelligent, is quiet, even dignified, in manner, and, in spite of all she has gone through, is thoroughly a woman. She was pointed out to me at Iquique whilst I was coming north, and after having obtained leave she came off to the P. S. N. Company's steamer Pizarro, on board of which I took the inclosed likeness, and, through the help of an interpreter, learnt from her the above particulars."

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The United States frigate Constellation arrived on Tuesday week at Queenstown. She is under the command of Captain E. E. Potter. She left New York on March 30, and was twenty days on the passage. The Constellation has brought 500 tons of provisions and clothing for the relief of Irish distress, the cargo being made up as follows:—1346 barrels potatoes, 675 barrels flour, 1144 barrels corn meal, and 150 barrels oatmeal. Besides these she has brought fifty-nine cases canned meats and seven packages of clothing and shoes. In the course of the day the Mayor of Cork, accompanied by Mr. Shaw, M.P., chairman of the *New York Herald* Committee, met on board with Colonel Brookes, American Consul. Next day the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. William Lane Joynt, D.L., on the part of the Dublin Mansion House Committee, and the Rev. M. Hepworth, one of the *New York Herald* Committee, arrived at Queenstown, and visited the Constellation. The party were received by Captain Potter and the officers of the vessel. The Lord Mayor, addressing the captain, said that he and Mr. Joynt had been deputed by the Dublin Mansion House Committee to bid them welcome, and in the name of the country to express their deep sense of gratitude to the United States and to the captain and officers of the ship for coming to the assistance of the people of Ireland in the hour of necessity.

The bonds of sympathy between America and Ireland were very numerous; and the Irish people never could forget the many evidences of goodwill that the United States had from time to time manifested towards their country. They had a lively sense of American generosity during the famine in 1847, and they knew they would not look in vain to the same generous hands to help their people in this unfortunate crisis—a crisis which, he was glad to say, was not so overwhelming as that which occurred in 1847, but which was quite equal in intensity in some parts of the country. His Lordship concluded by

inviting the captain and officers to a ball at the Mansion House in Dublin at a time which would be convenient to them. Captain Potter returned thanks on behalf of himself and the officers, and accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor.

Early on Saturday his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by his staff and the commanders of the ships in which the cargo of the Constellation will be transhipped, waited on Captain Potter, on board the Constellation, and complimented him on his speedy and safe passage, and also thanked him, on behalf of the British nation, for the generous gift which his vessel contained for the starving people. The arrangements with regard to the disposal of the cargo were talked over, and it was finally decided that the whole of the cargo should be transhipped by the gun-boats, which had arrived the previous day, and by them conveyed to the ports on the south and west coasts. The Lord Mayor of Dublin visited his Royal Highness on board the *Lively* during the day, previous to his departure for Dublin. Colonel Brooks, United States Consul, subsequently telegraphed to the Lord Mayor announcing that Captain Potter and the officers had accepted the invitation to be present at the ball at the Mansion House. Colonel King-Harman and the Rev. Dr. Hepworth dined on board H.M.S. *Lively* with the Duke on Friday and Saturday. The following are the arrangements arrived at with reference to the distribution of the stores on board the Constellation:—The *Imogene* proceeded on Saturday evening for Skibbereen and other western ports, where she will distribute 55 barrels of potatoes, 55 barrels of corn-meal, 30 barrels of flour, and 10 barrels of oatmeal. On her return she will reload for Donegal. The *Hawk* goes to the north of Donegal and the islands off that coast. The *Goshawk* will proceed to Sligo, the *Amelia* to North-West Mayo, the *Bruiser* to West Galway. The *Orwell* will load for the islands off the Galway coast, and the *Valorous* will take part of the provisions to South Cork. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will proceed in the *Lively* round the west coast, and personally superintend the distribution of the cargo, which it is expected will be transhipped within a week. The plan of the committee is to send the provisions to very remote places only. Dr. Hepworth will remain on the spot while the cargo is being discharged from the Constellation. The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel Brooks, Colonel King-Harman, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin have been invited by Rear-Admiral Hamilton to an entertainment at the Queen's Hotel.

The Constellation is a fine-war frigate, of 1800 tons displacement and 1280 tons register; she is 180 ft. in length, 39 ft. beam, and draws 21 ft. of water. She is commanded by Captain E. E. Potter; and the following gentlemen are the officers:—Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Forsythe, Executive Officer; Lieutenants H. B. Mansfield, J. K. Cogswell, Newton E. Mason, Wm. F. Law; Master, S. L. Graham; Ensigns F. A. Wilner, E. G. Dorn; Midshipmen, Messrs. N. J. K. T. Halpine, H. M. Dombagh, W. R. Rush, A. J. Hall; Paymaster, Mr. L. J. Billings; Surgeon, Charles E. Garvatt; Paymaster's Clerk, Mr. J. A. Delvis; Carpenter, Wilton F. Roberts. The crew numbers one hundred men, all told, although to work the ship properly a crew of nearly 300 men would be necessary. The cargo brought over by this



DOLORES RODRIGUEZ, A PERUVIAN VIVANDIÈRE.

vessel was supplied by a few individuals, residents of New York, and at a meeting of Congress it was resolved that a naval frigate should be placed at the disposal of those gentlemen for the conveyance of the food and clothing to Ireland. When this was decided upon, the good ship *Constellation* was selected to carry out the undertaking, and intimation of this fact was conveyed to the authorities on March 18 last. She had been employed as a training-ship for naval cadets. It was then necessary, so to speak, to dismantle the vessel, by getting rid of her guns and all the warlike appliances of a man-of-war, and on March 30 she was ready for the voyage. The only characteristic of a man-of-war about the ship is the presence of two small guns in the stern.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE.

Mr. Robert H. Scott, M.A., F.R.S., Secretary to the Council of the Meteorological Office, on Tuesday, April 20, gave the first of a course of four lectures, in which he proposed to consider the agencies which give rise to Wind and Weather, aided by a series of elaborate instructive charts. Beginning with temperature, he explained that all the heat which influences climate comes from the sun, and described how its action is diminished as we rise above the sea; the temperature falling in dry air 1 degree in 180 feet, the average fall being 1 degree in 300 feet. He then commented upon the diurnal and annual ranges of temperature; referring to charts expressing in curves their respective modifications according to the seasons and to geographical position. In the diagram of a single day, for Stonyhaven and Falmouth, the dependence of diurnal range on the amount of cloud was strikingly exhibited. After explaining how the effect of the sun's heat varies with the state of the surface on which it falls, being greatest upon the earth, less on vegetation, and least on the sea, Mr. Scott alluded to the unequal arrangement of land and water on our globe, and its consequent influence on the distribution of heat; and especially noticed the agency of prevalent winds and ocean currents, in modifying climate. The laws of climate propounded by Humboldt were next explained, and illustrated by charts showing isothermal, isotheral, and isochimonal lines; after which Dove's lines of equal disturbance were referred to. The influence of climate upon animal and vegetable life was next noticed, as well as the great variations in temperature which man alone can endure. In reference to the variation of climate with the height above the sea-level, Mr. Scott stated that, though the temperature at the highest stations whence records have been taken is very low, it is more moderate than in the Arctic regions. The lecture concluded with remarks on the relation of wind to temperature, in which it was explained that the moving cause of all atmospheric motion is really heat. Air being expanded and made lighter by heat and condensed by cold, wind is produced by the effort to restore equilibrium. The prevalent currents of wind are thus closely connected with the distribution of surface temperature on the earth.

THEORIES OF LIGHT.—PHOSPHORESCENCE AND FLUORESCENCE.

Professor Tyndall, in his third lecture on Light and Colours, given on Thursday, April 22, after some remarks on the hypothetical motions of atoms and molecules which give rise to the phenomena of light, explained and illustrated the theories propounded respecting the subject. In 1676, after studying the eclipses of Jupiter's moons, Roemer determined the velocity of light to be about 192,500 miles in a second, which has since been corrected to 186,000. Descartes imagined space to be filled with something that transmitted light instantaneously; while Newton, in his celebrated emission theory, supposed light to consist of elastic particles of inconceivable minuteness shot out with inconceivable rapidity by luminous bodies, which impinge upon smooth surfaces, and are reflected in accordance with the ordinary law of elastic collision. This theory was soon found insufficient to account for all the facts, and was opposed successively by Hooke, Huyghens, Euler, and other eminent men; yet it retained its authority till superseded by the undulatory or wave theory, firmly substantiated by the researches of Dr. Thomas Young, one of the earliest Professors of the Royal Institution, about 1801. According to this theory, light is produced by waves of the luminiferous ether, which fills all space. These waves have amplitude and length, and by action upon each other give rise to what is termed interference. This theory, long opposed, is now universally accepted. After illustrating these principles, Professor Tyndall applied them to the explanation of the phenomena of phosphorescence, a property which certain bodies (such as pounded oyster-shells, sulphide of calcium, &c.) possess of absorbing, retaining, and emitting light after exposure to sunshine or other lights. Among other examples, the Professor exhibited a variety of substances covered with the "luminous paint" invented by the late Mr. Balmain, after many years' study of the subject, in sequence to the remarkable experiments of Edmond Becquerel and his son. This paint consists of some phosphorescent material mixed with oil or water; and whatever is coated with it is luminous in the dark. Its numerous applications (in coal-mines and other places) are sufficiently obvious. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to illustrated explanations of fluorescence, the discovery of Professor Stokes, who produced a pale green light, hitherto invisible, at the violet end of the spectrum by introducing a screen washed with a solution of sulphate of quinine. This property is possessed by other vegetable solutions and by uranium glass. Amongst the examples, the elongation of the spectrum was shown by means of thallene, a substance discovered by President Morton, of Hoboken, New Jersey. In concluding, Professor Tyndall alluded to the researches of the late Dr. Bence Jones, from which it appears that there is something in the tissues of the human body which is more or less fluorescent.

DUMAS PÈRE.

Mr. Walter H. Pollock, M.A., gave the discourse on Friday evening, April 23. He began by saying that Alexandre Dumas, the elder and greater of that name, was, perhaps, more persistently underrated—in England at least—than any modern writer of his calibre. His only English biographer devoted his feeble powers to the depreciation of his subject, and swallowed all the malevolent stories, invented or exaggerated by Jacquot, who named himself vainly *De Mirecourt*. In contrast to this, Mr. Pollock quoted Thackeray's warm panegyrics of Dumas in the "Roundabout Papers," in which the "Tulipe Noire" is said to be as modest as a story by Miss Edgeworth; and "Monte Cristo," "The Three Musketeers," and other popular novels, are described as giving delight to thousands and betraying the hand of a master, who came near to Victor Hugo. Mr. Pollock then gave a number of interesting details respecting the life and works of Dumas, selected from his "Souvenirs Dramatiques," and "Mémoires," which have scarcely a dull page, except when they deal with politics. Dumas came of a distinguished family, and had Creole blood. When very young he was a clerk in a public office, and was impelled by his innate genius to endeavour to enlarge his moderate income by writing

dramas, having been much excited thereto through witnessing the performance of "Hamlet" by English actors. Idolising Shakspeare, he aimed at copying him. The rejection of his first piece, "Christine," through the opposition of the aged Mademoiselle Mars, and the jealousy of the Classicists, was humorously described by himself; but his "Henri III. et sa Cour," was highly successful at the Théâtre Français. After giving an analysis of this striking play, produced when its author was only twenty-six years of age, Mr. Pollock commented on its effect in leading the way to the decisive victory which Victor Hugo gained over the Classicists by his "Hernani." Dumas' generous appreciation of his contemporaries was then mentioned, as well as his quarrel with his collaborateur, Gaillardet, in the production of the "Tour de Nesle." The authors fought a duel, but eventually Gaillardet rendered justice to his colleague. Several amusing anecdotes having been given, Mr. Pollock said, in concluding, that Dumas, from a very humble position, rose quickly to the highest success. He was born July 24, 1803, at Villers-Collerets, a small town near Paris, and died Dec. 5, 1870, after producing rather more than three hundred romances, eighty dramas, and many other articles. These include much work by other hands, which Mr. Pollock asserted may easily be detected by its glaring inferiority. It was the fault of Dumas that he bore himself with less dignity after than before he had attained his great success. He had immense wit, not a little poetical feeling, a perfect command of dramatic resource, and unflagging gaiety. He made immense sums, and, unhappily, spent them more easily than he got them. He had a child-like vanity and simplicity, mixed with a curious astuteness. His name will live, and his work be rated at its proper value, long after the efforts of his detractors are forgotten.

ART AND VISION.

Mr. James Sully, in his third and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, April 24, discussed the imitative side of Painting in its relation to the eye as an organ of perception. He said that the interpretation of art, though at first sight so dissimilar to the everyday recognition of natural objects, is at bottom the same mental process. Both are an imaginative working out of a few sense-hints in accordance with the teachings of past experience. Both mean a seeing something absent, through seeing something present, which only imperfectly represents it; both involve a considerable amount of inattention to what is actually before the eye; and, finally, both are greatly assisted by a state of mental preparation, or a preliminary adjustment of the intellectual eye to features of the object looked at resembling those of the object represented. But, further, art interpretation not only resembles ordinary recognition in its main elements, but takes place in the same way, by attention to the same aspects and relations of objects. Thus, the eye's inattention to the absence of the third dimension of space, or to the flatness of the picture, is explained, by saying, that in daily experience, extending to the perception of distant objects, what we learn to attend to is the perspective relations of objects as represented on a flat surface. If we had been brought up in an artificial world, bounded by flat walls, on which were represented hills, trees, &c., we should not instinctively transform the flat picture as we now do, but rather be disposed to transform the actual objects when distant into flat pictures. Again, the recognition of objects in daily life takes place by attending to relative magnitude, and overlooking absolute. Hence, when the scale of natural size is greatly reduced, as in some of Meissonnier's small and highly finished paintings, the eye feels no difficulty in recognising the form. Once more, the same thing is seen in the fact of our overlooking the enormous difference between the quantity of light coming from a picture in a gallery, and that coming from the real object. According to Helmholtz, the painter's brightest white would not have one twentieth of the light intensity of a white surface directly illumined by the sun's rays; whereas it would be twenty thousand times brighter than a white surface lit by the moon's rays. Yet the painter uses the same, or nearly the same, white to represent both objects. The eye's inattention to the vast dissimilarity between the force of the light in the picture and in nature is explained in part by the fact that, in a picture gallery, its degree of sensibility varies considerably from that which it possesses, while remaining in strong sunshine or in feeble moonlight. It is chiefly accounted for by the fact that, in daily perception, we have to attend much more to the relative light intensity, in the relations of bright and dark among objects than to the absolute degree of luminosity. In these and other ways pictorial art produces its effect by preserving what is most attended to, because most constant and characteristic in nature. The lecture was well elucidated by diagrams.

On Tuesday last, April 27, Mr. R. H. Scott gave his second lecture on Wind and Weather; on Thursday Professor Tyndall gave his fourth lecture on Light and Colours; and on Friday evening Mr. G. J. Romanes gave a discourse on Mental Evolution. To-day the annual meeting for the election of officers and reading of the annual report will take place. On Friday, May 7, Professor Flower will give a lecture on Fashion in Deformity. On Saturday, the 8th inst., Professor Henry Morley will give the first of a course of five lectures on the Dramatists before Shakspeare.

Dean Stanley, the Hon. L. Stanley, M.P., Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., Mr. Cowie, the Hon. Miss M. Stanley, and many other ladies and gentlemen, were present, last Saturday, at the opening of a coffee tavern in Old Compton-street, Soho. Mr. T. Hughes presided. The rooms were decorated with taste.

The Secretary of the Edinburgh University Conservative Association has received a telegram from Lord Lytton, consenting to be nominated for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University. Sir William Vernon Harcourt has been selected for nomination by the Liberal students. The election takes place in November.

In reply to an invitation to preside at the South Wales Eisteddfod, to be held at Swansea in August next, Mr. Gladstone has forwarded a reply expressing his thanks for the flattering nature of the invitation, but declining on the ground of continuous pressing engagements, coupled with advanced age. Prince Leopold will also, it is stated, be unable to attend.

At a meeting at the Birmingham Townhall, under the presidency of the Mayor, it has been resolved to commemorate the services rendered to the town by the late Mr. J. S. Wright, M.P., by the establishment of various scholarships for the pupils of board schools, and also to have a portrait of the deceased gentleman painted.

The steam-ship *Lake Manitoba* was launched on Monday by Messrs. James and George Thompson, Dalmar. She is intended as an addition to the Beaver Line, owned by the Canada Shipping Company (Limited). Mrs. Selkirk, wife of the general manager of the company, named the vessel. The new steamer's direct-acting compound vertical engines of 400-horse power nominal, classed twenty years in the Liverpool Red-book and 100 A1 at Lloyd's, have been built specially for the Canadian trade.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Wrigley, late of Timberhurst, near Bury, Lancashire, who died on Jan. 26 last, was proved at the Manchester district registry on March 22 last by George Stanley Darbishire, Robert Taylor Heape, Benjamin Heape, the nephew, Samuel Henry Alcock, and Jonathan Blunt, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £1,300,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 each to Owens College, Manchester, the Bury Dispensary and Hospital, the General Hospital and Dispensary for Sick Children, Pendlebury, near Manchester, the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles for the Northern Counties at Lancaster, the Railway Benevolent Institution, and the Manchester Grammar School; £5000 each to the Presbyterian Church, Bank-street, Bury, the North and East Lancashire Unitarian Association, and the British and Foreign Unitarian Association; to his daughter, Miss Emma Wrigley, he leaves £25,000 and all his horses and carriages, a further sum of £25,000 is settled upon her, and an additional sum of £75,000 is left upon trust for her for life, if she shall so long remain a spinster; on her death or marriage such last-mentioned sum is to fall into his residuary estate. The Timberhurst estate (except the Bridge Hall paper-mills and the Broad Oak cotton-mills) is devised to the use of his said daughter for life or spinsterhood, with remainder to his three sons, Edwin Grundy, Oswald Osmond, and Frederick, successively, for their respective lives, with remainder to the first and other sons of his eldest son, Edwin Grundy, in succession, according to seniority, in tail male; the furniture, pictures, plate, and effects are settled so as to go with the property and be used and enjoyed by the tenant for life. The property known as Wansley, Windermere, is also devised to the use of his said daughter during life or spinsterhood, and then to his second son, Oswald Osmond; in this case also the furniture and effects at the house are to be held with the property. A sum of £150,000 is specially settled upon each of his three sons; and there are numerous legacies to his brother, sisters, nephews, nieces, executors, friends, clerks, and domestic servants, all of which, as well as the charitable bequests, are given free of legacy duty. The residue of his real and personal property, including the Bridge Hall paper-mills and the Broad Oak cotton-mills, the testator leaves to his said three sons as tenants in common.

The will (dated April 13, 1869) with three codicils (dated Feb. 3, 1870; July 13, 1872; and March 15, 1877) of Mr. Henry Porter Smith, late of Sheen Mount, East Sheen, who died on Feb. 23 last, was proved on March 31 last by Mrs. Rebecca Smith, the widow, Arthur Talbot Smith, the son, and Thomas Daniel Tremlett, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, plate, and household effects; to his said son his books, pictures, and wines; and there are some legacies and annuities. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he divides it into two moieties, one of which is divided between his son Arthur Talbot and his daughters Penelope Sarah and Henrietta Lloyd, in the proportion of one half to the former and one fourth each to the two latter; and out of the other moiety he gives £3000 each to his children by his said wife, and the remainder is to be held upon trust for her for life, and then for all his children by her.

The will (dated Dec. 25, 1877) of Mr. James Fyfe Jamieson, late of No. 9, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, and of Moniabrock, Renfrew, N.B., who died on Dec. 2 last, was proved on March 31 last by Mrs. Margaret Jamieson, the widow, and James Couper, the acting executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his wife his horses, carriages, furniture, pictures, plate, and household effects, and £5000, and £1000 per annum and his residence at Queen's-gate for life; to his eldest son, his farms of Moniabrock and Barnbrock; and legacies to his executors and to a niece. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to the whole of his children, in the proportion of two shares to a son and one share to a daughter.

The will (dated Jan. 4, 1879) with a codicil (dated March 8, 1880) of Mr. Thomas Brittain Vacher, formerly of No. 29, Parliament-street, Westminster, and of Sydney-place, Brompton, but late of No. 7, Stanley-crescent, Kensington Park, who died on March 16 last, was proved on March 31 last by Arthur Vacher and Francis Vacher, the sons, Robert William New, and the Rev. Albert James Roberts, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors the sum of £3000 out of his personal estate to be distributed by them at their uncontrolled discretion among public charitable institutions or privately in charitable purposes; to his wife, £5000 and his freehold house in Stanley-crescent, and the income of £10,000 for life; and there are many gifts of freehold and leasehold properties and pecuniary legacies to his children, brother, relatives, and others. The residue of his property is to be divided between all his children.

The will (dated Jan. 12, 1880) with a codicil (dated Feb. 6 following), of Mr. William Arnell, formerly of Wood's Hotel, Farnival's Inn, and of the Marine Parade, Folkestone, but late of The Elms, Great Stanmore, who died on Feb. 13 last, has been proved by Mrs. Catherine Arnell, the widow, and Walter Daniel Cronin, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his wife his household furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages, and £200; upon trust for his daughter Catherine, £10,000; to his son Charles, £3000; and a few other legacies. The residue of his real and personal property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood; in the event of her marrying again she is to receive one half of the income, and subject thereto as to one half for his said daughter and as to the other half for his said son.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1876) with five codicils (three of which are dated July 20, 1877, and the other two July 26, 1877, and June 19, 1879) of Sir Isaac Morley, late of Beechfield, Doncaster, who died on Dec. 1 last, was proved on March 31 last by Robert Stockil, John Sykes, M.D., and the Rev. William Morley Punshon, LL.D., the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator founds three permanent charities, and in respect of the first of these, to be called "Lady Morley's Charity," he leaves £1400 Four per Cent Perpetual Debenture Stock London and North-Western Railway to the Charity Commissioners upon trust to pay the dividends to the Vicar and churchwardens of Barnby-upon-Don, and the Mayor of Doncaster, for the purpose of their paying £1 per month to four poor persons resident at Barnby-upon-Don, and £1 annually to the Vicar to preach a sermon on Charity; the second one is to be called "Morley's Trust," and in respect of this £2000 is left to the Charity Trustees of Doncaster upon trust to pay sums of twenty-five shillings per month to about five poor people; the third one is to be called "Morley's Pensions," and in support of this £5000 is left to the Trustees of St. Thomas's Hospital, Doncaster, upon trust to pay annuities of £30 to persons to be annually elected. The testator also bequeaths, among numerous other legacies, 100 guineas each to the Doncaster Infirmary and the

Deaf and Dumb Institution, Doncaster, and nineteen guineas each to the Ragged School, the Sick Society, the Warm Clothing Society, and the Lying-in-Society, Doncaster. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves one sixth to his nephew, the Rev. William Morley Punshon, one sixth upon trust for the children of his said nephew, one sixth to his niece Isabel Knowles, one sixth to his niece Margaret Knowles, one sixth to Morley Eddison Clough, and one sixth upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Bullock, for life, and then for the said William Morley Punshon, Isabel Knowles, and Margaret Knowles.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1880) of Mr. Josiah Rolls, formerly of Pennis House, Fawkhams, near Dartford, but late of Athol House, Gravesend, who died on Jan. 20 last, has been proved by Walter Rolls and Edward John Rolls, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator divides his property between his said sons, his daughter Mrs. Clara Louisa Swaisland, and the children of his late daughter Mrs. Eliza Bremridge.

The will (dated March 19, 1872) with a codicil (dated Jan. 12, 1880) of Mr. John Harry Lee Wingfield, late of Tickencote, Rutland, who died on Feb. 22 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Wingfield, the widow, and Edward Wingfield, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

The will and three codicils of Sir Henry Robinson, late of Knapton, Norfolk, who died on Oct. 28 last, was proved on March 31 last by Henry Cooke, Dame Lucy Cooper Robinson, the widow, and Henry Matthew Cooper Robinson, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000.

The property of the late John Partridge, Esq., J.P. and D.L., who died at the Queen's Hotel, Hastings, on March 8 last, passes the bulk under deed of settlement made previous to his second marriage with Margaret, daughter of the late John Croker, of Ballynagarde, the remainder under will dated April, 1879. The former is divided share and share alike between his four children, and, as regards the latter, he leaves the life-interest of same to his widow, and at her death £5000 to his granddaughter, Aline Bagwell Partridge, the residue to be divided amongst his children, he having previously settled Wylands, Bishop's Wood, upon his eldest son William Partridge, Esq., metropolitan magistrate. The joint properties are estimated at £140,000. He leaves also legacies, £500 to each of his two trustees.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL HARCOURT.

Colonel Francis Vernon Harcourt, of Buxted Park, Sussex, died a few days ago at his seat near Uckfield. The deceased, who was in his eightieth year, was the tenth son of the late Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Vernon Harcourt, D.D., sometime Archbishop of York, by his marriage with Lady Anne Leveson-Gower, third daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, and was born in the year 1801. He was educated at the Military College at Sandhurst, and entered the Army in 1816. He eventually became a Colonel, but many years ago retired from the service. He was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Hampshire and Sussex, and also a Deputy Lieutenant for the Isle of Wight, and he served as High Sheriff of Sussex in 1867. He represented the Isle of Wight in Parliament in the Conservative interest from 1852 down to 1857, when he retired. Colonel Harcourt married, in 1837, Lady Katharine Julia Jenkinson, eldest daughter and coheir of Charles, third and last Earl of Liverpool, but was left a widower, without issue, in December, 1877.

THE REV. DR. RALEIGH.

The Rev. Alexander Raleigh, D.D., who died on the 17th ult., was one of the foremost among the Nonconformist Ministers, and a preacher of great vigour and earnestness. He was born, in 1817, at Castle Douglas, and received his Ministerial training in the Lancashire Independent College. His first duty was as Pastor of the Greenock Congregational Church, whence he was removed to Rotherham in 1850, and to Glasgow in 1855. Finally, in 1859, he removed to London, taking charge of a church at Canonbury, and becoming, in 1875, Pastor of Kensington Chapel. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Glasgow University, and the Congregational Union elected him their chairman in 1868. Dr. Raleigh was author of "The Story of Jonah," "The Little Sanctuary," and "Quiet Resting Places." He married Miss Gifford, sister of Lord Gifford, Judge of Appeal in the High Court of Edinburgh.

MR. ROGERS, OF PENROSE.

John Jope Rogers, Esq., of Treasow and Penrose, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Helston from 1859 to 1865, whose death is just announced, represented a good old Cornish family, and was descended through his grandmother, Margaret, wife of John Rogers, Esq., M.P., and sister of Francis, Lord de Dunstanville, from the Bassets, of Tehidy, traceable to Norman times. He married, Sept. 3, 1844, Maria, daughter of William Hichens, Esq., of The Grove, Camberwell, and had several children.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel John Pogson, Bombay Infantry, at St. Leonard's, on the 14th ult.

Captain George Oldmixon, R.N., in his eighty-fourth year. He entered the Navy in 1808, and, in the Bellona, 74, Captain J. E. Douglas, witnessed Lord Cochrane's destruction of the French shipping in Basque Roads; and in 1809 was present at the siege of Flushing. He became retired Captain in 1860.

Mr. Edward Enfield, the treasurer of University College Hospital, and grandson of Dr. Enfield, the compiler of "Enfield's Speaker." He was formerly a member of the Corporation of Moneyers of the Mint, and when a complete change in the constitution and management of the Mint took place, in 1851, he retired on a pension, and devoted himself to educational and philanthropic work.

Mr. Robert Fortune, an eminent botanist and Chinese traveller, aged sixty-seven. In 1842 he was appointed by the Horticultural Society of London to be collector of plants in Northern China, and between that year and 1856 he made several adventurous journeys in China, and obtained much valuable information respecting the tea-plant. His "Three Years' Wanderings in China," published in 1847, attracted much attention at the time, and he subsequently published works entitled "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China" and "Residence among the Chinese—Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea." In 1857 he was employed by the United States Patent Office to collect in China the seeds of the tea-shrubs and other plants, and in this work he was engaged two years.

A half-year's rent has been presented by Sir Richard Glyn, Bart., to nearly all his tenantry in Dorsetshire.

His Italian Majesty's corvette Cristoforo Colombo, on a voyage round the world, arrived at Spithead on Sunday and exchanged salutes with the flag-ship. The customary visits were made to both the naval and military commanders.

CHESS.

J W W.—The solution of the position received from you runs, 1. B to Kt 8th, K to Q 3rd; 2. Kt to Kt 6th, mating next move. If Black play, 1. K to K 5th, White continues, 2. Q to R 4th (ch), &c.
A K (Belisle Park).—The position is lacking in one essential quality of a two-move problem—variety of plausible attack; it is well constructed otherwise.
WIDMORE (Oxford).—The diagram has been mislaid; can you furnish us with a copy.
H F W (Ara).—We have forwarded your letter, but do not think we can aid you further in the matter.
E S (Broughty Ferry).—The problem shall be examined.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1885 received from Pierce Jones, J. Tucker, P S Shenele, J. Nepveu, H Hampton, P le Page, M Gonzales, E S Ramos, F Junta, and Juan Carrasco.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1886 received from Pierce Jones, F L (St. Petersburg), W D Jones, J Tucker, P S Shenele, T W, H Hampton, W Rilminton, Von de Kamer, J Nepveu, W A Plumb, M H Moorhouse, Babbacombe, M Gonzales, E S Ramos, F Junta, Juan Carrasco, E S, and W J Eggleston.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1887 received from H B. Cant, Alpha, E L G, Shadforth, Pierce Jones, W D Jones, W S Leest, W M Curtis, E J Johnson, J H Percy, W G G Jackson, W H Miles, Dabbahill, Dr F St. H Hampton, James Dobson, Allyn, R H Brooks, H T Y, Babbacombe, C Govett, Th W, L Sharswood, H Barrett, G L Mayne, N Cator, C Darragh, G Fosbrooke, Elsie, Ben Nevis, Kitten, Au Old Hand, Jupiter jun., H Brewster, N Warner, H Langford, Nerina, D Templeton, C S Cox, E Elsbury, S Ferrant, M O'Halloran, D W Kell, R Ingersoll, R Jessop, B L Dyke, Kentish Man, H Ward, John Walford, B Blacklock, C Oswald, R Chandler, and B Radcliffe.

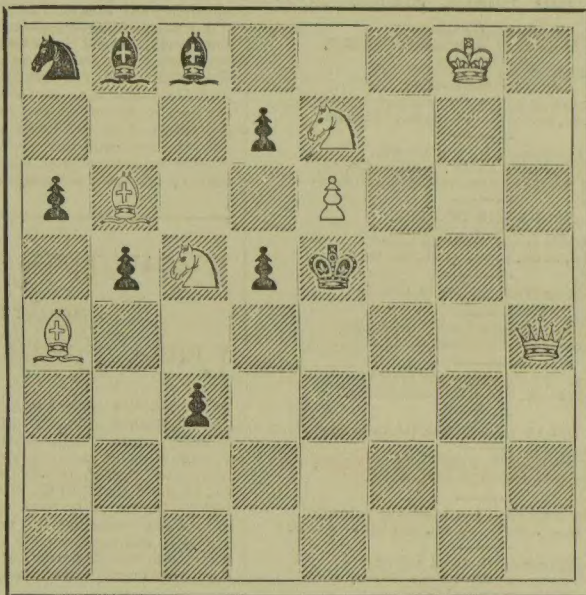
PROBLEM No. 1886.

We defer the publication of the solution of this problem until our correspondents have had an opportunity of studying it as amended, in accordance with the notice in our last issue.

PROBLEM No. 1889.

By Sergeant-Major McARTHUR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played in the Löwenthal Tourney of the City of London Chess Club between Mr. F. W. Lord and Mr. Black. Mr. Lord won the first prize in this tourney, and Messrs. Vyse and Piper the second and third, respectively.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. B to R 7th	R to R sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	26. B to B 5th	Kt to Kt 4th
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd	27. B takes Kt	B P takes B
4. B to R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	28. P to Q 4th	K to Kt sq
5. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	29. K to Kt sq	K to B 2nd
6. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd	30. K to B 2nd	K to K 2nd
		31. K to K 3rd	K to Q 2nd
		32. K to Q 3rd	K to B 3rd

The correct move here is 6. B to B 4th; in reply to which White must capture and the game is even. The move adopted loses a Pawn.

7. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	33. P to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
8. Kt takes Q P	B to K 3rd	34. P to B 4th	B to Q sq
9. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	35. B to Q 6th	P takes P (ch)
10. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt	36. K takes P	R to B sq (ch)
11. Castles	B to B 4th	37. B to B 5th	B to K 2nd
12. P to Q R 4th	Castles	38. R to R 5th	B to Q sq
13. P takes P	B takes P (ch)	39. R to R 2nd	B to K 2nd
14. K to R sq	Kt to Q 5th	40. R to Q B 2nd	R to B 2nd
15. P to B 3rd	Kt takes P	41. K to Kt 3rd	B to B 3rd
16. Q to Kt 4th	P to R 3rd	42. B to K 3rd	B to K 2nd
17. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq	43. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
18. P to Q 3rd	Q to R 5th	44. B to B 5th	B to Q sq
		45. B to B 5th	K to B 3rd
19. Q takes Q	B takes Q	46. K to R 4th	K to Kt 3rd
20. P to K 3rd	R takes R (ch)	47. P to Q 6th	K to Kt 2nd
21. R takes R	B to B 3rd	48. B to K 7th	K to B 3rd
22. R to R sq	Kt to B 2nd	49. P to Kt 4th	K to Kt 3rd
23. B to Q B 4th	R to Q Kt sq	50. B takes B	Resigns.
24. P to Q Kt 4th	P to R 3rd		

The exchange of Queens is the best way out of the difficulty in which his capture of the K B P has placed him; for White now threatens 19. B to Kt 5th, winning a piece.

There is nothing heroic in this struggle, but the end-game is played with peculiar care on both sides. Black has never recovered the loss of the Pawn in the opening, and White appears to have contented himself with that material advantage until it eventually carries the victory.

M. Rosenthal arrived in London last week, and, all the nice shades of difference which have delayed the match between him and Herr Zukertort having been satisfactorily adjusted, play will be commenced next week. M. Rosenthal visited London ten years ago, and during his stay here won a match against Mr. Wisker, then the recognised champion of English chess. Since that time our visitor has taken part in all the important Continental tournaments; and, although his record has not been a victorious one, he has proved himself to be one of the foremost players of our time.

On Monday evening M. Rosenthal was the guest of the City Chess Club, Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, at the *petit souper* which invariably follows the monthly meeting of the committee. Mr. Gastineau presided, and, when the cloth was removed, declared his intention of indulging in a speech and a toast, contrary to the customary regulation of these informal festivals. He then proposed the health of M. Rosenthal, and expressed his cordial sympathy with him in the enterprise which brought him to our shores. The toast was received with enthusiastic applause. M. Rosenthal replied in French, referring in the course of his remarks to his former visit to England and the kindness then extended to him, and concluding with a complimentary tribute to the skill of Messrs. Blackburne, Macdonnell, Potter, and Mason, who were among the visitors.

The handicap tournament of the Liverpool Chess Club, which was begun in October last, was brought to a conclusion last week. There were twenty-seven competitors, divided into five classes, according to their known skill, and the result is that Mr. Wright (Kt class) won the first prize, Mr. Rutherford (Pawn and move class) the second, and Mr. Kauffman (first class) the third. The contest was a close one, the respective scores of the prize-winners being 21, 20½, and 20.

The utility of a book that supplies a list of 170 chess clubs, the hours and places of meeting, and the names and addresses of the principal officers of each association, will be understood and appreciated by amateurs whose duties or pleasures lead to their temporary sojournment in strange cities. On such occasions the chessplayer living at an hotel, if his devotion to Caissa has prevented the cultivation of a taste for billiards or the drama, usually passes the post-prandial hours in yawning over those marvellous historical, archaeological, and topographical productions found in provincial directories and nowhere else. The Chess Club Directory, published by Bemrose and Sons, 10, Paternoster-buildings, will change all that, for a reference to its pages will at once inform the chessplayer where and when to look for some of the fraternity in all the principal cities and towns of England. The book also contains a list of the chess resorts of London, and the names of professional and other skilful players who can be engaged to display their peculiar qualities for the entertainment of our country cousins. Beyond the prosaic consideration that the book supplies information long sought in vain, it has a special interest in the evidence it affords of the spread of chess in this country. Twenty years ago one page of the cover of the old Chessplayer's Chronicle sufficed for a list of the chess clubs in Great Britain and Ireland; and now the list for England alone fills thirty pages of the book under notice. We hope to see the work grow, through future editions, into a complete history of these organisations; in the meanwhile the compiler, Mr. Bland, deserves the thanks of the chess community for taking the first step towards that desirable consummation.

NEW BOOKS.

Mr. John Morley's "English Men of Letters" (Macmillan and Co.) already comprises and will have added to the series, from time to time, many excellent and succinctly comprehensive volumes, but, should the almost endless task ever be completed, it is probable that Chaucer, by Adolphus William Ward, will hold its own among all the number as a specimen of much contained in little, of judgment and restraint exhibited in confining information obtained with infinite pains to the conveyance of the necessary and the sufficient without any obtrusion of the superfluous and the ostentatious. We have a chapter devoted to "Chaucer's times," another to "Chaucer's life and works," another to the "characteristics of Chaucer and his poetry," and then a very short one, entitled "epilogue," in which some remarks are made of a general kind, chiefly upon the influence exercised by the literary legacy inherited from Chaucer. To all this is appended a very short glossary; and the whole amounts to just two hundred pages of highly interesting and instructive matter. It is satisfactory to learn that, thanks to research and industry, "the biography of Geoffrey Chaucer is no longer a mixture of unsifted facts, and of more or less hazardous conjecture." Not even yet, however, has it been ascertained, and it is unlikely that there will ever be any certainty upon the point, when the author of the "Canterbury Tales" was born. There is every reason, however, to believe that he was born some time between 1340 and 1345; that he died on Oct. 25, 1400; and that, consequently, his life "covers rather more than the interval between the most glorious epoch of Edward III.'s reign—for Crecy was fought in 1346—and the downfall, in 1399, of his successor, Richard II." That Chaucer was a student either at Oxford or Cambridge or both appears to be a wild conjecture, a mere fable; and that he was ever a member of the Inner Temple seems to be an equally vain invention. "Of Geoffrey Chaucer," it is said in the essay under consideration, "we know nothing whatever from the day of his birth (whenever it befell) to the year 1357;" but the essay probably contains everything that can be known or can be reasonably concluded about him from 1357 to the date of his death. Whether he was a Wycliffite or not is a question treated with some fulness; and his connection with Gower, whose own biography and works thus come in for a fair share of notice, is, as a matter of course, a subject of dissertation. Indeed, the monograph, altogether, forms either a very instructive and stimulating preliminary study for those who propose to make themselves more intimately acquainted with Chaucer's works, or as sufficient and pleasant a treatise as heart could desire for those whose modicum of leisure does not permit them to cherish ulterior views and to seek a closer acquaintance with the father of our poetry.

A great deal that is true, heart-rending, and worthy not only of attention but also of speedy remedial action, not a little that is surely exaggerated and over-coloured, and very little indeed that is much less old than the hills, is contained in the descriptive jeremiad entitled *Days and Nights in London*: by J. Ewing Ritchie (Tinsley Brothers), a volume in which the author, who long ago described for the enlightenment of "respectable people" some of the hideous nightly scenes exhibited in the more disreputable haunts of the metropolis, gives an account of his experience in his capacity as an apparently self-constituted inspector of social nuisances, horrors, and misery. He writes plainly and forcibly, with an occasional gleam of grim humour, a rare betrayal of deep feeling, a constant employment of the sardonic method, a frequent parade of personal grievance, but with no affectation of literary graces, which he probably considered out of place in the treatment of his extremely ugly subject. That subject, briefly, is the slums of London; for, even when he takes us out on an excursion to Southend, his observations are principally confined to the behaviour of such excursionists as have almost certainly set out from those unsavoury parts. Everybody is likely to know and to agree with him, though he assumes the airs of a discoverer, that London is a vast and wonderful place, and that, go where you may to the north, south, east, or west of the United Kingdom, you will be sure to stumble across the ubiquitous Londoner. Nor can there be many persons, so generally read are the newspapers, who can still remain in happy ignorance of the evils wrought by music-halls, refreshment-bars, public-houses, drink, barmaids, dancing-rooms, and all the rest of it, or of the deplorably low taste evinced by the sort of amusements discovered by experience to be the most popular. There may be more ignorance as to the facts he mentions in connection with opium-dens, low lodging-houses, gipsies, and street-boys; but it is doubtful whether, even in those cases, as regards the majority of his possible readers, he will not merely have been telling a thrice-told tale. He is very graphic and emphatic, however; and it were a blessed thing if his iteration were to have the effect of rousing some Christian Hercules with strength enough to cleanse the Augean stables. Whether he be a teetotaller or not, he is evidently inclined, after the manner of teetotallers, to ascribe nearly all crime and nuisances and misery to "the drink." But he is candid enough to quote, on the other hand, what Mr. Plimsoll has put on record about the "splendid patience, fortitude, courage, and generosity" of working men when "out of work." People habitually speak as if the majority of working men were drunkards, and as if the unemployed labourer had but to stretch out his hand for work and wages. This is assuredly a grievous error; even the soberest working man, it is to be feared, may often tramp from place to place, many weary miles for many weary days, empty in pocket and in stomach, seeking diligently for work and finding none. What is written in the book about Flower-and-Deau-street and other like localities is simply awful, though, as before stated, less novel than distressing. The author may well utter a cry of despair, and anticipate a day of general tribulation to come, unless somebody can suggest some means of staying the plague which spreads and spreads; and that his book may bring some saviour to the rescue—a seemingly hopeless aspiration—is the earnest desire with which it is dismissed.

So energetic a philanthropist as Mr. George Smith is certain to make a book on *Gipsy Life: an Account of our Gipsies and their Children* (Houghton and Co.), a telling book. It is, indeed, a curious collection of picturesque particulars, derived alike from the author's own researches and the observations of those who, like Mr. Leland, have regarded the Zingari from a somewhat different point of view. The gist of Mr. Smith's argument is that the English Gipsies, as immigrants from Hindostan, are British subjects twice over, and entitled to an equal measure of the State's care with (as he quaintly puts it) the Thugs. The same system is to be applied to them, as a nomad population on land, as Mr. Smith's earnest advocacy has already caused to be applied to the floating population of our canal barges. The result would, no doubt, be the destruction of the picturesque features of gipsy life, but the progress of civilisation is already effecting the same end in so much less agreeable a manner that even the most romantic will probably assent to Mr. Smith's projected euthanasia of the Gipsy at the hands of the schoolmaster.

HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CURATES. Office, 7, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The ANNUAL MEETING this year will be held at Half-past Three in the Afternoon of ROGATION WEEK, MAY 5, in the National Society's large room at Broad Sanctuary. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of YORK will preside. The Speakers will, it is hoped, include the Lord Bishop of CARLISLE, the Right Rev. the Bishop of BEDFORD, Suffragan for East London; the Rev. Canon E. R. WILBERFORCE, and the Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON.

The Members of the Society whose names will be proposed for election to serve on the Committee are:—The Rev. E. L. CUTTS, D.D., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill; the Rev. Berdmore Compton, Vicar of All Saints, Margaret-street; J. G. TALBOT, Esq., M.P. for Oxford University; and Sir John Conroy. The ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ELY, on Sunday, May 9, at 11 a.m., in the Parish Church, Lee, S.E.; by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of SODOR and MAN, on Rogation Sunday, May 2, at 7 p.m., in St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington; on Trinity Sunday, May 23, in Kensington Parish Church, at 11.30 a.m., by the Rev. W. C. INGRAM, M.A., Vicar of St. Matthew's, Leicester; and at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, at 11 a.m., by the Rev. H. MONTAGU VILLIERS, M.A., Rector of Adisham, and at 4.30 p.m., by the Rev. W. J. KNOX-LITTLE, M.A., Rector of St. Alban's, Manchester.

Treasurers: C. T. ARNOLD, Esq., Right Hon. J. G. HUBBARD, M.P.

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WORK.—Towards carrying on this work the Society is now supporting, in whole or in part, nearly 700 Curates in poor and populous parishes throughout England and Wales.

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